

ARMY

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SEA AND AIR

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The War Program

AERIAL GUNNERY SCHOOLS

ARMY Air Forces flexible gunnery schools are firing an average of some 40,000 rounds of ammunition daily in turning out aerial gunners by the hundreds for America's combat aircraft.

Aerial gunners now are being trained at three schools under the training program offered in the Army Air Forces. Within a short time, men who may never have fired a gun become expert gunners, ready to take their places in the air combat crew.

The number of graduating gunners will be doubled within the next few months with the opening of additional schools.

When they complete the course of instruction, gunners have mastered the turkeys which house the .50 caliber machine guns on Flying Fortresses and other bombardment aircraft; they are able to assemble a machine gun under any conditions; their eyes have been schooled to split-second range estimation and sighting; they have a complete knowledge of the destructive fire power at their finger tips and they know how to use it.

During the training course the gunnery student spends more than 100 hours in firing everything from the smallest weapons to .50 caliber machine guns. The gunnery course is divided into two parts: classroom preparation and the practical application of principles in the field. The student, however, begins firing on the small ranges almost on the day he arrives at the school.

Classroom work includes description and demonstration of the machine gun and all its parts, range estimation and sighting, aircraft identification, how to recognize ships at sea from the air, the operation of oxygen equipment for flying at high altitudes, safety precautions and the duties of a gunner in a combat crew.

On the firing ranges the gunnery student begins with small caliber weapons, shooting at moving targets. He picks up an ordinary .22 caliber repeating rifle and takes his stand before a range that resembles an everyday carnival shooting gallery. But instead of the maze of shooting gallery targets, the prospective gunner has moving in front of him miniature metal airplanes, with each of the three moving levels of the range representing different types of planes at varying distances.

The student then fires subcaliber machine guns, at similar moving targets to get the feel of multiple firing. A complete score is kept on all students to record their progress as they move along in their training.

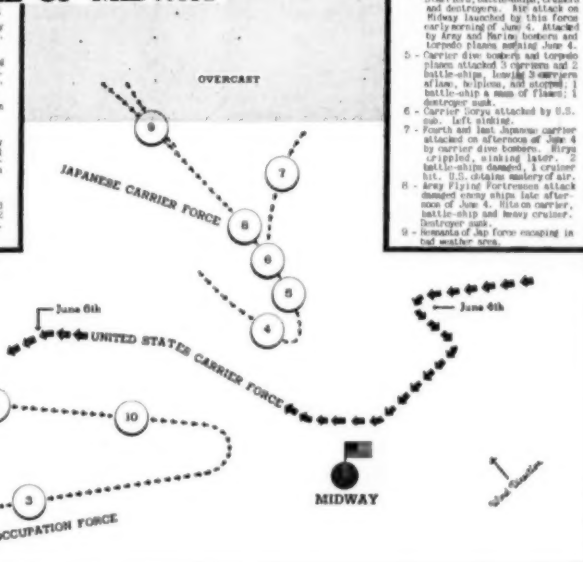
An important part of the program consists of hours of trap and skeet shooting with 12-gauge shotguns. This phase of the curriculum is in the hands of nationally recognized trap and skeet champions. Thus one of America's most popular peace-time sports is being put to use in the war training program. These experts, many of them commissioned officers, give personal instruction to every gunnery student.

As a climax to his trap and skeet shooting (Please turn to Page 1309)

THE BATTLE OF MIDWAY

JAPANESE OCCUPATION FORCE

- 1 - Four Jap ships sighted by Navy patrol planes on morning of June 5.
- 2 - Jap ships attacked by Flying Fortresses on morning of June 5. Hits on cruisers and transports.
- 3 - Navy patrol planes score hits on night torpedo attack.
- 4 - Flying Jap ships attacked by Marine dive bombers and Flying Fortresses on morning and afternoon of June 6. Several hits on cruisers.
- 5 - Carrier dive bombers made repeated attacks on Flying Jap ships.
- 6 - Cruisers and 2 destroyers sunk.



Above, the Navy Department's chart describing the Battle of Midway. Left, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, USN, commander of the combined U. S. Forces which achieved the great victory.

Temporary Promotion Eligibility

To clarify the requirement that officers of the Army shall not be temporarily promoted until they have served six months in grade, the War Department has issued instructions that the six months' period shall be considered to begin from the date of publication of the orders which last promoted the officer.

Tax on Movie Admissions

The House this week accepted a Senate amendment to legislation, H. J. Res. 318, removing the tax on admissions to camp and station theatres and sent the measure to the White House.

The revenue act of 1941 placed a tax on such admissions as of 1 Oct. 1941. The new bill not only provides that members of the American and allied armed forces shall not pay admission taxes to camp shows, but returns to the War Department the taxes so collected since 1 Oct. 1941.

After the new Army theatres are equipped, the excess funds obtained by abolition of the tax bill will enable a reduction in admission prices to station entertainments.

Sea Service Personnel Law

The Bureau of Naval Personnel has prepared a complete explanation of the new law suspending permanent promotions and selection in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard for the duration of the war.

Although much of the explanation of the bill was previously printed in these columns, it is believed that a great deal of the data, especially the discussion of the procedure to be followed in making temporary promotions, will be of interest to personnel of the Sea Services.

Text of the letter follows:

1. The President, on June 30, 1942, approved an Act of Congress (H. R. 7160—Public Law No. 430) in which the provisions of law relating to the permanent promotion or advancement of officers of the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the Coast Guard, together with their Reserve components, are suspended until June 30 of the fiscal year following that in which the present war shall end.

2. After adjustment of the status of officers who are now on the various permanent promotion lists and of those who have become eligible for permanent promotion by length of service or by the staff corps running mate principle (officers of the rank of ensign, second lieutenants, and warrant officers), all promotions during the life of this Act will be made on a temporary basis pursuant to the provisions of the Act approved July 24, 1941 (Public Law No. 188—77th Congress). That law was quoted in the Bureau of Navigation Circular Letter dated August 19, 1941; the regulations established for the administration thereof were published in Bureau of Navigation Bulletin No. 297.

3. In general, the following procedure will be effective in making temporary promotions: (a) From time to time, promotions to the ranks and grades of lieutenant commander and below will be made en bloc to meet the needs of the service. This is applicable to both regular and reserve officers but does not necessarily mean that the running mate principle will be followed at all times. Length of active service and sea duty qualifications will have to be given more and more weight as the war progresses and reporting seniors will be directed to withhold the promotions (Please turn to Page 1287)

New Tax Bill Affords
Some Relief to Forces

The House of Representatives this week began discussion of the nation's heaviest tax bill—heavy alike upon service personnel and civilians, but bearing a little less heavily upon the personnel of the armed forces than upon civilians because of a number of new provisions proposed by the House Ways and Means Committee.

Foremost among these advantages is a special provision for exclusion from the gross income of service personnel of \$300 in the case of married personnel and \$250 in the case of single uniformed taxpayers. As a result of this provision servicemen in all grades will benefit substantially, and a large number—those making between \$500 and \$800 or so, will pay no taxes, though civilians in the same categories will pay heavily.

Net effect of this service exclusion is to counteract a general lowering of tax exemptions from \$750 to \$500 for single taxpayers, and from \$1500 to \$1200 for married taxpayers.

A second advantage for service personnel is their exemption from the new withholding tax. Civilians in 1943 must pay heavy taxes on their 1942 incomes, and in addition must have 5 per cent deducted from their salaries each payday in 1943 toward payment of their taxes due in 1944 on 1943 income. Military personnel on the active list will not pay the withholding tax. Those receiving pensions or retired pay will pay the withholding tax.

A third item of service interest is the removal from classification of jewelry—and from payment of the 10 per cent jewelry tax—of articles of insignia, chin straps, and the like.

The fourth special service provision relates to filing of tax returns and payment of taxes.

The present regulations in regard to relief from filing tax returns and/or paying taxes are, in general, carried forward in the new bill. These very much misunderstood regulations are, in brief, as follows:

(1) Personnel outside the Americas for more than 90 days, or in the Americas and besieged by the enemy: until 90 days after end of war or return to U. S. need not file returns or pay taxes and will not be subject to any interest or penalties.

(2) Other personnel in armed forces: Must file returns. Must pay tax unless Collector of Internal Revenue rules that by reason of entry into military service ability of person to pay taxes is materially affected. Applications for this relief must be made to collector of internal revenue of district who takes all factors into consideration. For example, a man making \$1,200 is inducted into Army and wins a promotion to corporal after three months so that his Army pay for year is about \$800. If he has no dependents or outside obligations, collector probably would not grant tax relief, holding that free subsistence, uniforms, medical care, actually left man as well off or better off than he had been in civil life.

Computation of Tax

Under the new bill, service personnel (Please turn to Page 1311)

Editors Score War Department In News Squabble With Elmer Davis

Important question for the press last week was, "Where's Elmer?" Editors everywhere took notice of the squabble between Mr. Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, and Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson concerning news of the saboteurs' trial in Washington. And in commenting on this confused situation, editors aligned themselves squarely with Mr. Davis whom they held should be given undivided control of war news. Their comments were as follows:

"The controversy which took Mr. Elmer Davis and Secretary Stimson to the White House," according to the Chicago, Ill., *Sun*, "was much more than a mere passing difference of opinion as to how much if any of the proceedings of the court-martial of the eight Nazi saboteurs should be made available to the American public. It was a dramatization of a long-standing difference of opinion on fundamental policy which will imperil our war effort as long as it is permitted to exist. What has happened," says the *Sun*, "in the case on the affair with Mr. Stimson, and in other cases, is that Mr. Davis has run head-on into a mentality which all too often takes an 'Oh, the public be damned!' attitude toward the press."

The Baltimore, Md., *Sun* suggests: "Mr. Davis' choice of techniques further means that he considers himself the agent of the people who want the news, not the agent of the people who are making the news. There is a world of difference in the two points of view."

The New York, N. Y., *Herald Tribune* looks beyond the contention of the moment to state editorially: "The trial itself is not a matter of major importance in the whole war effort. But the relative insignificance of the occasion only confirms the unpleasant impression that the War Department has either completely misconceived Mr. Davis' function in the prosecution of the war or else is using this episode in an attempt to defy the authority which the President's order seemed plainly to give to the Office of War Information." More strongly does the *Herald Tribune* assert: "Surely the Army and Navy must realize, after all that has happened, the critical importance of information policies in a war; they must realize that they have failed lamentably in their own information policies so far, and they should see that they need Mr. Davis and his office just as badly as they need the Office of Censorship, for example, of the WPB." Then even more strongly, "Any impression that it (OWI) is being hamstrung by departmental jealousy or service tradition will only lead the public to wonder again whether it is the Germans and Japanese that our Washington authorities are fighting, or only each other."

The Philadelphia, *Record* and *Bulletin* are independent papers, separately owned, united only in the following comments: "The seven generals conducting the

trial of eight Nazi saboteurs in Washington," the *Record* says, "are treating Elmer Davis like an officer's orderly. . . . The President must not allow Army and Navy officers to continue to win the battle of censorship. He must back up his appointee with full authority." The *Record* adds: "Davis has no right to tell the generals what kind of automatic rifle is the best, or what is the correct procedure in trying spies. The generals have no right to dictate Davis' policies on public information." Here the *Bulletin's* comment is appended: "The duty of the generals is to try the prisoners. The duty of Mr. Davis is to see that the public is not let down once more by brass indifference to the people's interest in their war."

The New York, N. Y., *Post* reasons: "Maybe it's true, as the Army seems to feel, that nothing can safely be printed about what is going on in the big saboteur trial. If that is true, we'd like Elmer Davis to say so. We want that assurance from him, not from Army people who have done a mediocre-or-worse job, to date, of keeping the country informed about the progress of the war."

So too does the Pittsburgh, Pa., *Post* relate: "In the present instance, the only reason that could be advanced for preventing War Information Chief Elmer Davis from making a daily summary of trial news which would reveal no secrets, is the assumption that Mr. Davis would be indiscreet; which would be a curious assumption indeed." Similarly, the Cleveland, Ohio, *News* holds: "It seems extraordinary in the highest degree that any office in which public business affecting the war is conducted should be closed to the Office of War Information. That is the office which must have the last word as to what should and should not be published or else it ought to be abolished."

The Washington, D. C., *Post*, unequivocal in its support of Mr. Davis, tells its readers: "Mr. Davis' activity sprang from his awareness of the intense public excitement over the trial of the eight Nazi saboteurs before the special military commission headed by General McCoy. Mr. Davis was also aware that these men were sent to this country for the specific purpose of wrecking public morale and, incidentally, of destroying innumerable civilian lives. Mr. Davis believed, then, that the public interest in this trial was justified. . . . The fact that the President has supported Secretary Stimson," the *Post* continues, "puts the responsibility for this unsatisfactory state of affairs squarely at the White House door." In conclusion, the *Post* states that Mr. Davis job "is every whit as important as Secretary Stimson's in a war that, as Mr. Davis reiterates, is a people's war, and he should continue to press his case for the comprehensive powers which seemed to be implicit in the original Presidential order."

Lieutenant Colonels Promoted

The Senate this week confirmed the nomination of 157 promotion list lieutenant colonels of the Army for permanent promotion to grade of colonel. These officers fill vacancies created by the retirement of a number of colonels on 30 June 1942, under provisions of the service-in-grade promotion act of 13 June 1940.

Of the 157 lieutenant colonels, only 19 are actually serving in that grade. Of the rest, 99 are colonels in the Army of the United States, 31 are brigadier generals in the Army of the United States, 7 are major generals in the Army of the United States, and one—Brehon B. Somervell—is a lieutenant general in the Army of the United States.

In the list below, those whose names are preceded by an asterisk (*) are temporary colonels; a double asterisk (**) indicates temporary brigadier generals; a dagger (†) indicates major generals, and the double dagger (††) indicates the lieutenant general.

*B. E. Delamater, Jr., Inf.
*F. B. Mallon, Inf.
*L. B. Clapham, AGD
*J. D. von Holtzendorff, FA
*Otto G. Pitz, CAC
*B. Y. Read, AGD
*H. W. Stark, CAC
*D. G. Richart, Cav.
*A. S. Buyers, OD
*W. A. Borden, OD
*F. T. Armstrong, FA
*C. A. Waldmann, OD
*H. A. Wingate, QMC
*W. C. Washington, CAC
*A. B. Quinton, Jr., OD
*B. Frankenberg, FA
*J. K. Bolea, FA
*E. F. Witsell, AGD
*A. L. Rockwood, CWS
†E. P. Parker, Jr., FA
†J. M. Eager, FA
††C. A. Hardigg, QMC
††T. de la Mesa Allen, Cav.
**J. C. McDonnell, AC
*C. L. Capton, Inf.
*W. R. Gruber, FA
*O. Wagner, Cav.
*R. B. Patterson, AGD
*H. J. Lawes, QMC
*R. C. Williams, CE
*P. X. English, CWS
*E. V. Smith, Inf.
*J. F. Richmond, Cav.
*R. F. Walsh, QMC
*P. Murray, Inf.
*R. M. Jones, AC
**J. B. Brooks, AC
**J. B. Coulter, Cav.
**W. M. Modisette, Cav.
*J. P. Wheeler, Cav.
*H. A. Strauss, AC
*S. L. Kiser, FA
*B. G. Chynoweth, Inf.
*H. Eager, FA
*J. C. P. Bartholf, Inf.
*H. Thompson, Cav.
*R. H. Barrett, Inf.
*E. J. Carr, Inf.
*P. J. Hurley, Inf.
*H. B. Keen, Inf.
*W. O. Rawls, AGD
*F. K. Newcomer, CE
*C. F. Williams, CE
*G. R. Young, CE
*R. U. Nicholas, CE
*L. K. Underhill, Inf.
*J. A. Dorst, CE
*J. L. E. Oliver, CE
*W. C. Young, OD
*W. C. Crane, FA
*C. Brewer, FA
*D. E. Cain, FA
*J. E. McMahon, Jr., FA
*F. A. Englehart, OD
*W. A. Cophorne, CWS
*G. W. Sliney, FA
*S. H. Frank, OD
*E. T. Spencer, FA
*W. D. Crittenberger, Cav.
*R. H. Van Volkenburgh, CAC
*A. B. Johnson, OD
*F. Heard, FA

*R. L. Gaugler, OD
*S. J. Heldner, Inf.
**J. W. Jones, AC
**T. K. Brown, Cav.
*M. M. Kimmel, Jr., CAC
*J. H. Van Vliet, Inf.
†G. Keyes, Cav.
**D. T. Greene, Inf.
**R. M. Perkins, CAC
**L. B. Weeks, CAC
*C. H. Danielson, AGD
*J. N. Peale, Inf.
*J. A. Considine, Cav.
*D. B. Falk, Inf.
*W. C. Foote, CAC
*F. R. Fuller, Inf.
**C. W. Russell, AC
**W. R. Schmidt, Inf.
**L. A. Craig, FA
*G. E. Lovell, Jr., AC
*O. K. Sadler, SC
*W. H. Jones, Jr., Inf.
*J. E. Ardrey, Inf.
**C. H. Wash, AC
*H. P. Perrine, Inf.
*D. E. McCunniff, Inf.
**H. B. Lewis, AGD
*H. B. Chandle, Inf.
*S. A. Gibson, Inf.
†P. W. Newgarden, Inf.
*C. A. King, Jr., Inf.
†A. McC. Patch, Inf.
*C. B. Lyman, Inf.
*R. L. Spragins, Inf.
*W. E. Duvall, CAC
*H. R. W. Herwig, QMC
*H. C. Davidson, AC
*W. L. Roberts, Inf.
*W. A. McCulloch, Inf.
*L. B. Row, Inf.
*G. W. Price, Inf.
*H. S. Clarkson, FA
**C. G. Helmick, FA
*M. Pearson, AGD
*R. D. Brown, CAC
*E. B. Dalao, PS
*B. W. Barker, FA
*M. Garr, Cav.
*E. O. Halbert, CAC
*F. B. Jordan, FA
**T. J. Camp, Inf.
*R. O. Annin, Cav.
*A. M. Prentiss, CWS
**R. Hospital, FA
*C. H. Hayes, FA
*H. S. Burwell, AC
*C. B. Hazeltine, Cav.
*R. A. Osmon, QMC
*S. Erickson, Inf.
*E. Yenger, FA
*K. F. Adamson, OD
*F. E. Bonney, Inf.
*H. F. Hazlett, Inf.
*G. L. Smith, Inf.
*P. R. Davidson, Cav.
*W. H. Holcombe, CE
**C. P. Gross, CE
*P. C. Ballard, Inf.
††B. B. Somervell, CE
*X. H. Price, CE
*R. W. Crawford, CE
*D. O. Elliott, CE
*F. W. Herman, CE
*J. H. Caruth, CE
*P. L. Thurber, FA
*J. C. Wyeth, FA
*A. R. Harris, FA
**L. R. L. Stuart, CAC
*J. A. Brooks, OD
*J. B. Anderson, FA
*C. W. Lewis, SC
**H. C. Ingles, SC
†J. L. Bradley, Inf.
*W. J. Tack, Inf.

Important General Assignments

Lt. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander in chief of American forces in European theatre, this week completed organization of his staff when the following assignment were released:

Maj. Gen. Mark W. Clark, formerly Chief of Staff of the Army Ground Forces, to be in command of all American ground troops in Great Britain.

Maj. Gen. J. C. H. Lee, formerly commander of the 2nd Infantry Division, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., and engineer, to command the Services of Supply troops.

Previously Maj. Gen. Carl Spaatz had been announced as commander of Army Air Forces in the European theatre; Maj. Gen. Russell P. Hartle, is field commander for the A. E. F. in Britain; and Maj. Gen. Charles H. Bonesteel command the American forces in Iceland.

Meanwhile, in Washington the War

Department disclosed that Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, commanding general Army Ground Forces, has designated Brig. Gen. Floyd L. Parks as his new chief of staff. Col. James G. Christiansen succeeds General Parks, a tank expert, as deputy chief of staff, Army Ground Forces.

Detects Saboteur

The nation was officially informed this week of the dramatic and important role which Coast Guardsmen played in the capture of the four Nazi saboteurs who landed on Long Island, and who with four others now face a death sentence from a court of seven Army generals meeting in Washington.

The Coast Guard, through the Office of War Information, told how Seaman 2nd Class—he is a coxswain now—John C. Cullen came on the Nazi agents soon after midnight on a lonely beach near the Coast Guard station at Amagansett, L. I.; and how he, by clear thinking and alert action, succeeded in sounding the alarm which led to their eventual capture.

And in telling of this story, taken from official Coast Guard files, it was revealed how the German agents, after being discovered, gave Cullen a "bribe" of \$300 which was later found to be only \$260. After one of the strangers gave Cullen the money, he demanded that the young Coast Guardsman look him in the eye. This, Cullen was reluctant to do, fearing that he might be hypnotized.

He braced himself, complied with the order, told the agent that he would not recognize him again, and then started away. "As soon as he was enveloped in the fog," the official report relates, "he raced to the Coast Guard station and told B. M. 2c Carl R. Jenette, who was officer in charge, what happened."

The thrilling report continues: "Jenette telephoned the alarm to his superiors, reaching W. O. Boden and C. B. M. Warren Barnes at the latter's home near by. Meanwhile, Jenette had gathered three other men and armed them all and Cullen with .30-caliber rifles. They hurried to the spot on the beach, but they could find no trace of the landing."

The report says further: "Within fifteen minutes after he had received the alarm, Barnes was on the scene to take charge. As he arrived at the spot, he saw, through a rift in the fog, a long, thin object, about 70 feet long, about 150 feet offshore. Cullen was reported to have heard the noise of powerful Diesel engines just offshore.

"Barnes, fearing a landing, distributed his

men behind sand dunes with orders to resist invasion. But fog swallowed up the ship and the noise died away."

Still further, the report said: "Throughout the night the Coast Guardsmen searched. The first alarm had been relayed to army and navy stations and before dawn soldiers joined the search."

"As dawn broke, Cullen and Barnes found some cigarettes of German manufacture half buried in the sand. The cigarettes were in silver paper in a cardboard pillbox. About the same time Seaman Brooks discovered a furrow in the sand caused by a dragging object. The searchers followed it to a spot in the sand that seemed wetter than others, as freshly disturbed sand looks."

"Cullen said later that if they had arrived a few minutes later the wet spot would have evaporated in the morning sun and they might never have found it. Some distance off, possibly arranged as a marker, a searcher discovered a pair of wet bathing trunks."

"Coast Guards poked a stick into the wet spot and felt something hard. They dug, and in a few minutes came upon four cases, two heavy and two light. The heavy one weighed about seventy pounds."

"The cases were of wood and bound with marlin that made a handle. They ripped off some of the wood of one case and found an inner case of tin."

"Barnes, meanwhile, had found another wet spot and had dug up some German clothing, including two German dungaree outfits, reversible civilian overcoat, overshoes and two overalls cap with a swastika."

"At the station, a seaman opened one of the tins with a can opener and found a large number of pen and pencil sets. A larger box was filled with loose powder and glass tubes—of which they concluded were material for incendiary bombs."

"The material was taken to the large office in New York city. Three crates were opened in the office of Captain Bayliss, but when they started to open the fourth, a hissing sound was heard."

"It was suggested," says a report in the Coast Guard files, "that they open it at the end of the pier."

Lt. Comdr. J. A. Glynn and Lt. (jg) F. W. Nirschel and Lt. (jg) Sydney K. Frank opened the box there. They discovered the hissing sound had been caused by the contact of salt water with T. N. T.

OWI And The Army

Queried at his press conference this week concerning the relationship between the War Department's Bureau of Public Relations and Mr. Elmer Davis' Office of War Information, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said that both Maj. Gen. Alexander D. Surles and he were working "in close and harmonious contact" with Mr. Davis. He said: "I feel Mr. Davis can be of great help."

Sea Services Personnel Law

(Continued from First Page)

officers under their command whose performance does not justify promotion.

(b) Promotions to the ranks of commander and captain will be on a selective basis. From time to time, as the needs of the service indicate, lists of officers in order of seniority, together with their records, will be submitted to a number of senior officers who will submit nominations to the Secretary of the Navy. From among those officers so nominated, the Secretary of the Navy will establish eligible lists from which promotions will be made to meet the needs of the service.

(c) Promotions to the rank of rear admiral will be made upon recommendations of high administrative officials of the Navy and of flag rank serving in the most responsible positions afloat and ashore.

(d) The text of Public Law No. 639, with explanatory notes, follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of existing law insofar as they relate to periodic computations for the purpose of determining the authorized number of commissioned officers in the various grades of the line of the Regular Navy and of the Marine Corps, the permanent promotion or advancement of all officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, and the involuntary retirement or honorable discharge of commissioned officers of the Navy and Marine Corps by reason of failure of selection for promotion or advancement or upon the completion of designated periods of commissioned service, are hereby suspended."

Explanation: Periodic computations to determine the authorized number of officers in the various grades of the line (1 in the grade of rear admiral, 4 in the grade of captain, 10 in the grade of lieutenant commander, 10 in the grade of lieutenant, 10 in the grade of ensign) will not be made, and there will exist an "allowed" number of officers in any grade of rank. All temporary promotions will be made at the pleasure of the President.

The involuntary retirement of the line and staff officers in accordance with the provisions of the Acts of June 23, 1938, and August 5, 1940, respectively. (Failure of selection and completion of stated periods of service in the case of officers promoted by reason of advancement as fitted) will not be effected. The honorable discharges of line officers by reason of failure of selection are likewise suspended.

"Provided, That in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy an officer who on the date of this Act has been recommended for permanent promotion or advancement by the approved report of a selection board, or who has become due for permanent promotion or advancement by length of service or otherwise shall be immediately eligible for such permanent promotion or advancement, with or without the examinations required by existing law as the Secretary of the Navy may deem best for the interests of the service, and if so promoted or advanced he shall take rank from the date of this Act or the date as of which he would have been permanently promoted or advanced in the course under existing law, whichever may be earlier; if not so promoted or advanced because of physical disability he shall be retired from the rank which he would have had on the date of this Act under existing law."

Explanation: With respect to officers on existing permanent promotion lists:

(a) Line officers who may be determined to become eligible for promotion by reason of known vacancies, will, if found qualified, be promoted from the determined dates of such vacancies; the remainder will be promoted as of June 30, 1942.

(b) Line and staff corps ensigns and all warrant officers who, prior to June 30, 1942, became due for promotion either by length of service or the running mate principle, will be promoted from the due dates.

(c) Staff officers below the rank of captain

who have been selected for permanent promotion and for whom any of the foregoing line officers are running mates, will be promoted contemporaneously with their running mates.

(d) Staff corps captains who prior to June 30, 1942, were selected for advancement to the rank of rear admiral, will be eligible for promotion under the conditions that would have obtained had the permanent law not been suspended.

The promotion of the officers above referred to is discretionary with the Secretary of the Navy. In general, the physical examinations and examinations on record will be effected except that the physical examinations may be waived if the duty station of the officer concerned may preclude such examinations. The cases of officers whose records are not found satisfactory on examination will be disposed of in a manner similar to that prevailing previously. Officers on a promotion list on June 30, 1942, who fail physically for promotion will be ordered before retiring boards and if found incapacitated for service, in line of duty, will be retired in the rank for which they were eligible for promotion or advancement.

"Provided further, That the Secretary of the Navy's determination as to an officer's date of rank or any other matter in the administration of this section shall be final and conclusive for all purposes."

Explanation: A number of officer fatalities have occurred since the beginning of the war but the exact date of death has not been, nor can it be, determined. This provision permits the Secretary of the Navy to make a final and conclusive determination of date of vacancy without a later change even though other earlier casualties may be revealed subsequently. Any act of the Secretary of the Navy in effecting the permanent promotion of an officer otherwise eligible, either with or without examination, as well as any action toward denying promotion for cause will be final and conclusive.

"And provided further, That nothing in this Act shall preclude the honorable discharge of any officer in accordance with section 12 (g) of the Act approved June 23, 1938, (34 USC, 404 (g)), where such officer has heretofore been named in the approved report of a selection board."

Explanation: Certain officers of the Navy and Marine Corps were adjudged unsatisfactory in the approved reports of the latest permanent selection boards. This proviso requires, as formerly, the honorable discharge of those officers and this action has already been taken in such cases. In this connection, failure of selection should not be confused with adjudgment as unsatisfactory.

"Sec. 2. The number of rear admirals on the active list of the line entitled to the pay and allowances provided by law for rear admirals of the upper half, exclusive of those carried as additional numbers in such grade, shall be one-half of the number of permanent and temporary officers of the line in that grade."

Explanation: Excluding officers who hold commissions in the rank of rear admiral solely by virtue of appointment as chief of a bureau, director of budget and reports, or judge advocate general, assume there are 100 line rear admirals (with permanent or temporary commissions in that grade) not additional numbers in grade; the senior fifty on the lineal list are entitled to the pay and allowances of the upper half.

The rear admiral who is an additional number in grade becomes entitled to the pay and allowances of the upper half if his lineal position is senior to the junior officer entitled by the foregoing to such pay and allowances.

The number of officers serving in the ranks of vice admiral and admiral does not change the dividing line between the upper and lower halves of the list.

"Provided, That each officer of the staff corps now or hereafter serving in the rank of rear admiral shall be entitled to receive the pay and allowances provided by law for rear admirals of the upper half when a line officer who was his junior in the rank from which the staff officer concerned was advanced becomes entitled to such pay and allowances pursuant to the foregoing but not earlier than the date upon which the staff officer is appointed to the rank of rear admiral."

"Provided further, That nothing contained herein shall operate to suspend the provisions of section 18 of the Act of June 10, 1926 (44 Stat. 724), with respect to staff officers who on the date of this Act have been recommended for advancement to the rank of rear admiral by the approved report of a selection board."

Explanation: This proviso relates only to those staff corps officers who were selected for permanent advancement to the rank of rear admiral prior to June 30, 1942. Such officers are excepted from the rule stated in the first proviso and become entitled to upper half pay and allowances in the same manner as if the permanent law had not been suspended.

"Provided further, That an officer carried as an additional number in the grade or rank of rear admiral shall become entitled to the pay and allowances provided for rear admirals of the upper half from the same date as the officer next junior to him." (See comment and diagram under explanation of that part of

this section preceding the 1st proviso.)

"Provided further, That the foregoing shall be exclusive of officers entitled to such pay and allowances solely by reason of their serving in the rank of admiral or vice admiral, or as chief of bureau, Judge Advocate General of the Navy, or director of budget and reports." (See comment and diagram under explanation of that part of this section preceding the 1st proviso.)

"And provided further, That no officer who has or may become entitled to the pay and allowances of a rear admiral of the upper half shall suffer a reduction of his pay and allowances solely by reason of the fact that the number of rear admirals may for any reason be reduced."

Explanation: There may be occasions of brief periods of time when there will occur a reduction in the total number of line rear admirals sufficient to place an officer in the mathematical lower half of the grade after he had earlier been in the upper half. This proviso will make it unnecessary to reduce the pay of any officer during the life of the Act by reason of such reduction.

"Sec. 3. The age limits now prescribed by law for original appointment to commissioned rank in any staff corps of the Regular Navy are hereby modified to the extent that any officer of the Naval Reserve eligible for such appointment upon heretofore or hereafter reporting for active duty subsequent to September 8, 1939, shall retain such eligibility so long as he remains continuously on active duty."

Explanation: Permanent statutory law or regulation prescribes certain maximum age limits (listed below) for appointment to each staff corps of the regular Navy whether the candidate be a civilian or a Naval Reserve officer. By his section, Naval Reserve officers of the staff corps, who, if on active duty on September 8, 1939, or upon the date of reporting for active duty subsequent to that date, were within the age limits, retain their eligibility during the life of the Act so long as they remain continuously on active duty, even though in the interim they may attain the maximum age. In connection with the administration of this section, attention is invited to the fact that such officers who may be transferred to the regular Navy must be given permanent appointments in the lowest rank of the corps to which appointed; however, simultaneously with appointment, each such officer will be temporarily promoted to the rank he would have attained had he been appointed to the regular Navy on a date as indicated above. The below tabulation shows for each staff corps the age limits and the rank to which original permanent appointment must be made:

Corps	Inclusive Age Limits	Rank on Original Appointment
Medical	21-31 years	Lt. (jg)
Dental	21-31 years	Lt. (jg)
Chaplain	24-33 years	Lt. (jg)
Civil Engineer	21-29 years	Lt. (jg)
Supply	21-25 years	Ensign

"Sec. 4. The Acts of August 27, 1940 (54 Stat. 864, 34 USC, 737), and October 8, 1940 (54 Stat. 1023, 34 USC, 853a-2), are amended so as to provide that officers of the Regular Navy or Marine Corps, as may be appropriate, if less than twenty-five years of age upon the successful completion of their training as aviation cadets or upon reporting for continuous active duty on board ships of the Navy, as the case may be."

Explanation: By the Act of August 27, 1940, Naval Reserve aviators are eligible for appointment to the regular Navy; two of the requirements of that basic law were that, on June 30 of the calendar year in which appointed, the candidates have completed not less than 18 months of continuous active service next following completion of duty as aviation cadets undergoing training, and be less than 26 years of age on the same date. By the Act of October 8, 1940, officers of the Naval Reserve, commissioned upon graduation from the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps, are eligible for appointment in the regular Navy; similarly, two of the requirements were that, on June 30 of the calendar year in which appointed, the candidates be less than 26 years of age, and have completed at least one year of continuous active duty on board ships of the Navy on the same date.

In the above quoted amendment the age limits for appointment of these classes of officers to the regular Navy are modified to the extent that such officers are made eligible if less than 25 years of age upon the successful completion of their aviation cadet training or upon reporting for continuous active duty on board ships of the Navy, as the case may be. This is applicable to officers who have heretofore graduated as well as those officers who may hereafter so graduate.

"Provided, That each such officer hereafter appointed to the lowest commissioned grade of the Regular Navy or Marine Corps by authority of said Acts shall take precedence according to his date of reporting for continuous active duty as an officer of the Naval or

Marine Corps Reserve; each such officer as appointed to a grade above that of ensign or second lieutenant shall take precedence according to the date of rank stated in his reserve commission in the same rank."

Explanation: By the basic law, the officers above referred to, upon transfer to the regular Navy, took precedence next after that officer of the regular Navy whose date of rank was nearest to the precedence date of the Naval Reserve officer to be transferred. Under this rule, some Naval Reserve transferees take rank next after an officer of the regular Navy whose date of precedence is later than that of the reserve officers. By the amendment, a reserve officer of these classes heretofore transferred to the regular Navy in his permanent rank of ensign will have seniority according to date of reporting for continuous active duty as an officer of the Naval Reserve. A reserve officer appointed to his permanent grade of lieutenant (junior grade) or higher will be given a commission in the regular Navy bearing the date of rank stated in his reserve commission in that grade and will take precedence according to that date. A promoted in his reserve status will, upon appointment to the regular Navy in a lower permanent grade, be given the temporary rank he would have attained had he been appointed in the regular Navy upon reporting for active duty as a Naval Reserve officer.

Section 4 is permanent legislation and its provisions do not expire on the date that all other sections of this Act terminate.

"Sec. 5. Personnel heretofore and hereafter temporarily appointed pursuant to and as defined in the Act of July 24, 1941 (Public Law 188, Seventy-seventh Congress), shall be entitled to the pay and allowances of the grade or rank to which so appointed from the dates on which such appointments are made by the President, and their appointments, unless expressly declined, shall be regarded for all purposes as having been accepted on the date made, without formal acceptance or oath of office."

Explanation: By the provisions of the temporary promotion law of July 24, 1941, personnel who have been temporarily promoted or appointed were entitled to the pay and allowances of the grade or rank to which appointed or promoted only from date of acceptance of appointment. Instances have arisen where the Navy Department has no positive information whether or not certain officers actually accepted appointment prior to date of death or, in the case of a prisoner of war, prior to date of capture by enemy forces. Consequently, considerable confusion has arisen with respect to the pay and allowances to be properly credited to these individuals, and it has been difficult to determine, in the case of fatalities, the amount of death gratuity due to the designated beneficiaries. This section is designed to resolve all these doubts and now any officer heretofore or hereafter temporarily promoted shall be considered as having entered upon the duties of the rank to which appointed from the date the appointment is made. In connection with this section, it is deemed important to state that the date of rank indicated in any temporary appointment is not necessarily the date of appointment since in many instances a date of rank antedating that of appointment will be necessary in order to insure the retention of the present permanent order of seniority of those who may be temporarily advanced in rank. It will be noted that the pay and allowances of higher ranks accrue from date of appointment and that formal acceptance and oath of office are not required. The procedure to be followed in these cases has been announced by Alnav 136, dated 3 July 1942.

"Sec. 6. Any officer of the Regular Navy below the grade of vice admiral and any officer of the Regular Marine Corps below the rank of lieutenant general transferred to the retired list upon attaining the age of sixty-four years while serving under a temporary appointment pursuant to the Act of July 24, 1941 (Public Law 188, Seventy-seventh Congress), shall be retired in such temporary grade or rank with retired pay at the rate of 75 per centum of his active-duty pay at the time of retirement, unless eligible for retirement in a higher grade or rank under some other provision of law."

Explanation: The purpose of this section is (Please turn to Page 1309)

The Journal Salutes

This week the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL salutes:

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his outstanding successes in the Pacific.

Maj. Gen. Mark W. Clark upon his being designated commander of all American ground troops in Britain.

Maj. Lofton R. Henderson, USMC, who deliberately dived his blazing plane down the smokestack of a Japanese aircraft carrier during the Midway engagement.

Coxswain Jack Cullen, USCG, for his alert action in reporting the landing of three Nazi saboteurs on Long Island. His clear thinking aided in the quick capture of the enemy agents.

Important to Subscribers

In order to prevent delay in the receipt of your copy of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, please notify us promptly of change of address. Such notice should include the old as well as the new address, and if possible, the imprint from the wrapper. You will help us and our Circulation Department by this procedure.

Thanks.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.



THE UNITED STATES ARMY



Chemical Warfare Classes

Lt. Col. Fred Carp, CWS, is the ranking officer of the First Chemical Warfare Combined Basic and Troop Officers' Course now in session at the Chemical Warfare School, Edgewood Arsenal, Md. Other CWS officers enrolled in the course are:

Majors

Asche, Frederic B. Paul, John G.
Davis, Walter A. Sloane, Harry, CWS
Lacy, Clive W.

Captains

Beamer, Henry G., Jr. Hudson, James R.
Cooke, Edwin D. McKinney, L. L.
Coolick, John Robinson, Clarke
Ergood, Allen M. Rohwedder, John L.

First Lieutenants

Edmonds, Sylvan M. Nicolls, Robert M.
Frey, Arthur M. Pritchett, Ervin G.
Gillett, Cortland I. Rosenblum, Charles
Hoffner, James J. Weinland, Arthur H.
Hurst, Thomas L. Weiss, Jesse
Milone, Nicholas A.

Second Lieutenants

Anthony, Robert S. Laube, Arthur H.
Blackmar, Alan R. Levitan, Selig J.
Carr, James A. Lockman, Edward L.
Church, Edgar L. Luedtke, Karl D.
Ciskowski, Joseph M. Maloney, John R.
Conwell, Edward L. Mann, Seymour H.
Ervin, John W. Martin, Fred H.
Genet, G. R. F., Jr. Martin, Melvin D.
Gilbert, Henry L. Nasser, Charles R.
Goring, Geoffrey E. Ramsdell, Vitz-
Gurwell, George L. James
Hoffman, George R. Sheets, John B.
Hollander, S. L. Van Oot, James G.
Kelsey, Albert J. Weaver, David S.
Kraeger, Peter Wilbert, Godfrey
Lally, John J., Jr. Woodward, Robert N.

Twelve Canadian officers and one Marine Corps officer, 2nd Lt. Robert G. Reynolds are also members of this class. The Canadian officers are: Maj. Berton A. Cuth, Maj. Anatole A. Haemmerle; Captains Clarence B. Davies, John J. McKay, Henry D. McLaren and Hal B. Stevens; and Lieutenants William H. Barton, John M. Buchanan; Thomas C. Gibbs; Kenny D. F. McKenzie, John R. Shaw, and E. B. Vick.

Meanwhile the Fourth Chemical War-

fare Service Enlisted Men's Course, with 78 students, began this week. Its students are assigned to the CWS unless otherwise indicated:

Master Sergeant

Shipp, William H.

Technical Sergeants

Babler, Orville E. Merritt, Henry W.
Jones, Wilbur M.

Staff Sergeants

Arnold, D. E. Harriman, George E.
Bensch, Herman G. Mooney, Millard F.
Gapinski, Joseph E. Nelson, Paul D., Inf.

Sergeants

Boyle, James E. Lyon, Ward C.
Britt, Joel A. Manternach, R. J.
Burkehart, Belvin C. McCammond, Robert
Med. Dept. McDonald, Guy W.
Ewing, Edwin B. Palmer, Charles J.
Fabian, Felix J., Pannebaker, C. P.
Med. Dept. Platto, Emerson E.
Finnegan, Francis P. Rouch, George B.
Handerhan, R. F. Smialkowski, A. G.
Harman, David C. Stephens, Lloyd E.
Hendricks, W. H. Straka, Joseph S.
Hixon, Donald R. Turner, Alton S.
Jones, Wilson D. Wandek, James O.
Krofcheck, A. J. Williamson, C. W.
Kupetz, John M.

Technicians Fourth Grade

Daniels, C. M., Jr. Sippel, Norman E.

Corporals

Bell, Glenn C., Jr. Spotski, John H.
Bullard, Jim B., Inf. USMC
Dodge, Harris B. Stefan, Melvin J.
Hallarin, George Sweeney, Rufus L.
Ketser, John E., Med. Thompson, J. F., Jr.
Dept. Watson, Kermit M.
Marinelli, Paul P. Williams, Melvin Z.
Metzly, Joseph P.

Technicians Fifth Grade

Holzheimer, Henry J. Schon, William H.
Hiff, John L. Weinbrecht, John W.
Repp, Robert L., CE Will, Edward J.

Privates First Class

Baron, Roman T., Inf. Kamenstein, B. H.
Baum, William J. Lovelace, William E.
Cain, Peter J., Inf. Whitaker, H. B., Jr.
Daniel, Harvey D.

Privates

Candelario, W. P. Drenik, Leo A.

Royal Canadian Army

Company Sergeant Major
McQuhae, George Morrell G. M.

Staff Sergeants

Koven, Sam MacMillan, Ernest F.

Sergeants

Cowdery, R. W. B. Walton, Charles E.
DeMontigny, P. F. Yeomans, Fred E.
Swenson, Lawrence

Corporals

MacDonald, Fred L. Rankine, Paul M.
Pople, William A.

Transportation of Dependents

In response to a request by the War Department that the present requirement that an officer, warrant officer or enlisted man of the first three grades transferred outside the United States personally certify as to the right of his dependents for transportation be simplified, the Comptroller General has suggested that an affidavit by the dependent supported by the certificate of the finance officer last paying the serviceman would be sufficient.

Before this system can be put into effect, the Comptroller observed, the Army must prepare suitable regulations and notify the General Accounting Office.

The War Department has stated that the present system, with current disruption of overseas mails, works great hardships on dependents who receive reimbursement for travel only after long delays. Men ordered abroad on short notice, it said, do not have time to prepare the present certificate before departure.

Steel for Cartridge Cases

Secretary of War Stimson revealed this week that the Army plans to substitute pressed steel for brass in the manufacture of artillery cartridge cases, thus saving many tons of copper to be diverted to other war uses. It was revealed that jackets for small arms ammunition, formerly composed in great part of copper, are now being converted to clad steel.

Secretary Stimson explained that the change will bring the facilities of the automobile companies and manufacturers of consumer durable goods, into fuller pay in the armament program. These firms, he said, were accustomed to working with steel.

Signal Corps Notes

Two days after the Signal Corps center at Ft. Monmouth, N. J., had celebrated its 25th anniversary, the newest addition to the SCRTC, Camp Charles Wood in Eatontown, N. J., was formally dedicated. Brig. Gen. George L. Van Deusen, commanding officer, read the official orders from the Secretary of War in his address which paid honor to the late Lt. Col. Charles W. Wood, SC, for whom the sub-post is named.

Col. Edgar L. Clewell, commander of the Replacement Training Center, will have command of the new camp.

The Signal Corps, at the outset of the world war, consisted of 55 commissioned officers and 2,530 enlisted men, it is recalled in connection with the 25th anniversary celebration. Brig. Gen. George O. Squier was Chief Signal Officer.

Ft. Monmouth, originally designated as Camp Alfred Vail, did not attain its present name until 1925.

Officer Candidate Graduation

Members of the largest class ever to be graduated from the Officer Candidate School at Ft. Monmouth were presented diplomas and commissioned as second lieutenants on 13 July. General Van Deusen awarded diplomas to the graduates, one of whom—Sgt. Joseph L. Lockard, Pearl Harbor hero, received his oath of office in a special ceremony on 12 July.

Take Volcano Photos

Two members of the Signal Corps, Maj. Roland Boyer and Pvt. Roy Sullivan of the Hawaiian Department photo laboratory, have received notice for their excellent shots of the active volcano, Moana Loa.

Accepts Gift

Maj. Gen. Dawson Olmstead, Chief Signal Officer, has formally accepted a contribution of \$18.75 from the students of a New York high school, who had saved the money penny at a time to buy a field telephone for the Army.

Norwegian Battalion Planned

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson announced to his press conference this week the formation of a Norwegian battalion of the AUS at Camp Ripley, Minn. (There is a Filipino battalion at San Luis Obispo, Calif.)

The new Army unit, with an authorized strength of 921 men, will be organized as an Infantry battalion, and will be composed of personnel who are citizens of Norway living in America. American citizens who speak the Norwegian language are also eligible for service with the Norwegian group. The War Department said this move "will demonstrate to Norwegian people all over the world the determination of the United States to restore their government to its rightful sovereignty."

Initially, the officers of the battalion will be American officers who speak Norwegian, who will be replaced when qualified Norwegian nationals are available.

Citizens of Norway and American citizens who speak Norwegian and who are now in other units of the AUS may request transfer to the new unit when it is organized.

Describes "Fortune Telling" Law

Pvt. I. H. Rubenstein, a Chicago attorney at law before his induction into the Army, now stationed at Ft. Riley, Kans., is the author of a detailed article entitled "Criminal Aspects of Fortune Telling." The article informs that fortune telling is a criminal offense and secondly it serves as a legal brief upon which prosecutors can predicate criminal action against fortune tellers.

Army Needs Doctors

The War Department announced this week that a medical officer from the Army Air Forces and a dental officer have been added to each of the Medical Department Officer Recruiting Boards, now securing doctors for the Army.

An official announcement reemphasized that almost 20,000 additional doc-

tors are required by the end of this year for Army service.

PX Profits Limited

The War Department has directed that the minimum net profit on sales at Army PX's shall be 5 per cent and that maximum profits shall be set at 7.5 per cent. Exchanges which have not as yet acquired a sufficient capital structure to give them an availability of funds and those which have not yet liquidated the notes given at the time of the elimination of share values may charge prices which exceed these limits, it was announced.

Commissioned As Colonel

Mr. W. J. Williamson, formerly general traffic manager of Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill., and Chief of the Traffic Control Division, Transportation Service, SOS, since 9 March, has been commissioned a colonel in the AUS, the War Department announced this week. His office is the "nerve center" in routing all troop, equipment, and supply movements throughout continental United States.

AAF Accident Rate Lowered

That the AAF accident rate is 68% below what it was in 1930 and 10% lower than the average for 10 years between 1930 and 1940 is the assertion of the War Department. The Air Force safety campaign has been prosecuted without let-up and is based on knowledge that every airplane saved from avoidable accident is an addition to our potential fighting force, that every pilot and aircrew member saved is another fighter to be sent into action against the enemy and that every wrecked plane is a victory for the Axis. Its Safety Director is Col. Samuel R. Harris, Jr., who has under him directors of 10 Safety Regions.

Col. Householder Transfers

The nomination of Col. Eugene Ross Householder, AGD, for transfer to the Air Corps was confirmed by the Senate this week. Colonel Householder in recent years has held a number of important assignments in the Adjutant General's Office.



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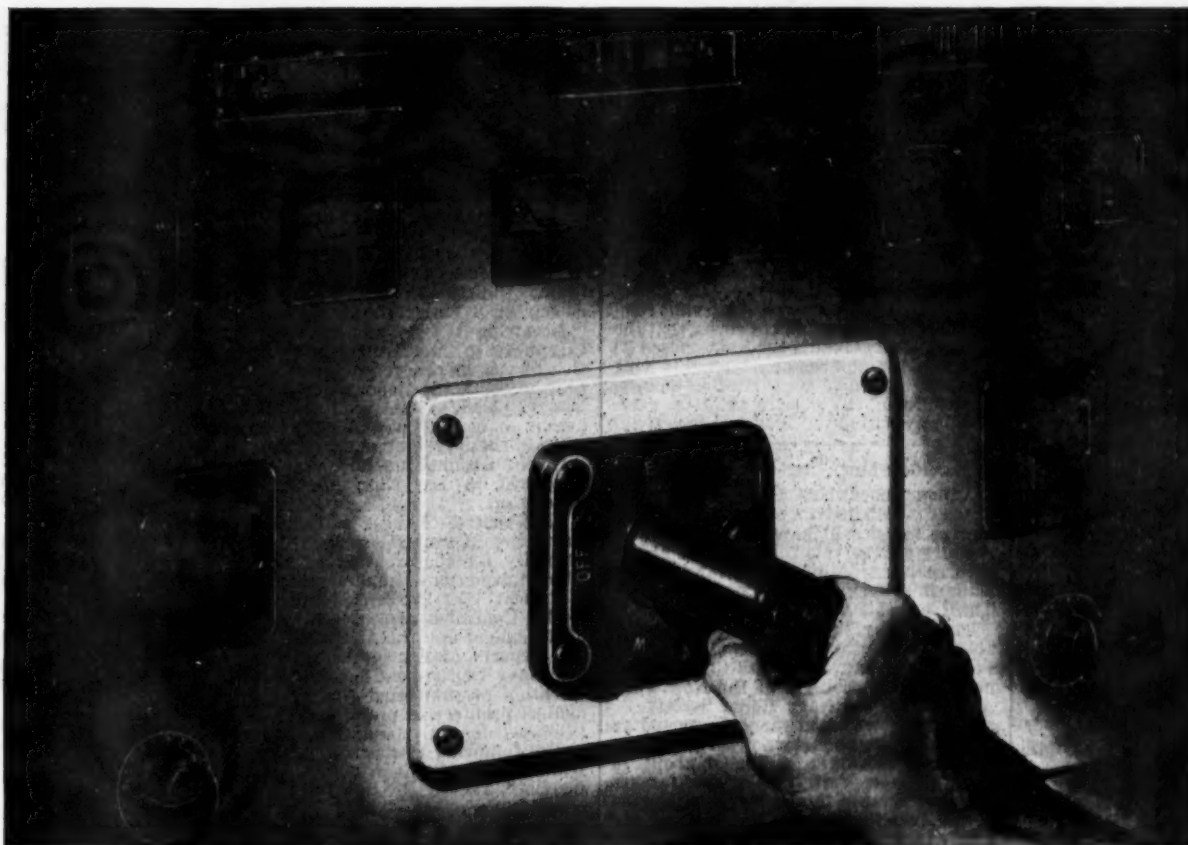
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International broadcasts by NBC rely for their effectiveness on important developments from RCA Laboratories. The beam aerial, for instance—controlled by the switch you see above—"searchlights" broadcasts to distant points, with an enormous increase in effective power.

Through such directional aerials, WRCA and WNBI, operating with power of 50,000 watts, reach Europe with a signal strength that would require 1,200,000 watts if broadcast from a non-directional aerial.

Forty-one years ago, the first wireless signals were sent across the Atlantic. Yet today, thanks largely to RCA research, America is hurling messages into the war-torn areas of Europe with an impact that even small, compact receivers have no difficulty in picking up.



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THE UNITED STATES NAVY and MARINE CORPS

Admiral Nimitz Escapes Injury

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet, escaped serious injury at a West Coast airfield "recently" when an airplane in which he was traveling crashed. Lt. Thomas M. Roscoe, USNR, 1440 Sampa Street, Oakland, Calif., co-pilot of the plane was killed, while several passengers were injured.

Admiral Nimitz was presented the Distinguished Service Medal by Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief, U. S. Fleet, who read the following citation: "For exceptionally meritorious service as Commander in Chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet. In that position of great responsibility he exercised sound judgment and decision in his employment and disposition of units of the Pacific Fleet during the period immediately following our entry into war with Japan. His conduct of the operations of the Pacific Fleet, resulting in successful actions against the enemy in the Coral Sea in May, 1942, and off Midway Island in June, 1942, was characterized by unflinching judgment and sound decision, coupled with skill and vigor. His exercise of command on all occasions left nothing to be desired."

Marine Officers Confirmed

The Senate this week confirmed nominations of a group of officers for promotion and appointment in the Marine Corps. The list of officers, headed by Brig. Gen. (T) Henry L. Larson, who was promoted to brigadier general, was printed on page 1262 of the 11 July issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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Women's Reserve in Navy

The House this week asked the Senate for a conference on the two versions of the bill, H. R. 6807, which creates a Women's Reserve in the Navy.

The conference, however, will be a technical one because the House Naval Affairs Committee with the exception of one member, Representative Vincent of Ky., already has agreed to accept the Senate amendments to the bill. Mr. Vincent's objection to taking women into the Navy prevented acceptance of the Senate amendments by unanimous consent.

As passed by the Senate the bill sets up a corps of officers and men, to serve during the war as individual replacements for male members of the Navy. About 1,000 officers and 10,000 men are expected to be utilized in this way.

The bill provides that a lieutenant commander shall command the corps, that the number of lieutenants shall not exceed 35 and that the number of lieutenants (jg) shall not exceed 35 per cent of all officers. Command of the officers shall be exercised only within the Women's Reserve.

Scholarship for Navy Girl

Announcement that the daughter of an officer or enlisted man in the Navy or Marine Corps will have the opportunity to enter college this fall with the aid of a three hundred dollar scholarship was made this week by Headquarters of the Third Naval District.

The scholarship has been made available by the National League of American Pen Women, Inc., New York City Branch, under the sponsorship of the New York Auxiliary of the Navy Relief Society.

It will be awarded the girl selected as best qualified and most deserving from applicants within a radius of about 75 miles of New York City whose fathers are now serving in the Navy or Marine Corps. Candidates must be of college age and possess scholastic qualifications for college entrance. Girls who are eligible may submit their names to Chaplain Thomas B. Thompson, USN, Room 807, 90 Church Street, New York, N. Y.

Octogenarian Walks Gun Deck

It was a happy day for Chief Bontswain's Mate George Sanderson, USN-Ret., who served on the USS Hartford from 1884 to 1887 when he returned to his old ship in the Washington (DC) Navy Yard recently and spent a while chinning with veterans of the wooden Navy days. He is back in active service but restricted to shore recruiting duty and came East from San Francisco to bring 200 "SEEBEES" (fighting construction workers) to the training station at Norfolk, Va. He has been in and out of the Navy since 7 July 1882. One of his prize visits while in Washington was with Rear Adm. J. M. Reeves, with whom he served.

Knox Praises Brave Britons

The commanding officer and crew of a British destroyer have been commended by Secretary Frank Knox for the rescue of the crew of an American merchant vessel which had run aground. After attempts to rescue the crew had failed, Lt. Comm. C. H. Holmes, R. N., brought his vessel to a point where a whale boat could be launched. Manned by a volunteer crew, it reached the stranded ship. Four trips were required to remove the 37 officers and men aboard the ship to safety.

Payment of Deposits

The Comptroller General has held that Navy enlisted men temporarily appointed as commissioned or warrant officers pursuant to the act of 24 July 1941, are not enlisted men within the meaning of the act of 9 Feb. 1889, granting enlisted men of the Navy the privilege of depositing their savings and of receiving interest thereon, and the payment of interest on such deposits under the annual appropriation providing for "interest on deposits of men" subsequent to their temporary appointment is not authorized.

Reduce Uniform Cost

The Navy Department has entered into contracts with uniform clothing manufacturers whose ready-made uniforms will be marketed under conditions and at locations prescribed by the Navy.

The Army previously announced a plan whereby officer uniforms will be sold under supervision of the Quartermaster Corps through private stores and post exchanges. Officials predict a savings of between 20 and 30 per cent on these uniforms, expected to be made available early in the fall.

The Navy said it expects to have the uniforms ready for sale under the new arrangement in October. They will be sold in 28 cities within the United States at four points outside the continental limits. Additional marketing points will be established later, the Navy said.

Declaring that it was not the intent of this move to interfere with the production of custom-tailored or made-to-measure uniforms, the Department, nevertheless, emphasized "its readiness to take action to combat abuses of quality or price in these type of uniforms."

Official explanation for the move was contained in the Navy announcement which said:

"The control of these uniforms by the Navy Department is predicated on the necessity for conservation of materials, which have been put under priority regulations by War Production Board Order P-131. Control is also necessary because of the sale of uniforms of dubious quality and reports of exorbitant sales prices. The Navy Department has announced its intention of protecting Naval personnel against profiteering practices which have been creeping into the uniform business."

The following is a list of the cities at which the ready-made uniforms will be distributed:

Annapolis, Md.	Newport, R. I.
Boston, Mass.	New York City, N. Y.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Norfolk, Va.
Charleston, S. C.	Oakland, Calif.
Chicago, Ill.	Pensacola, Fla.
Corpus Christi, Tex.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Detroit, Mich.	Portland, Me.
Great Lakes, Ill.	Providence, R. I.
Jacksonville, Fla.	San Diego, Calif.
Key West, Fla.	San Francisco, Calif.
Long Beach, Calif.	Seattle, Wash.
Los Angeles, Calif.	Washington, D. C.
Mare Island, Calif.	Balboa, C. Z.
Miami, Fla.	Colon, C. Z.
New Orleans, La.	Pearl Harbor, T. H.
New London, Conn.	San Juan, P. R.

Naval Bureaus Undisturbed

The Chief of Naval Operations has decided to discontinue the idea of dealing with questions of air, personnel and materiel under direction of assigned assistant chiefs of his bureau. Vice Adm. Frederick J. Horne, Vice Chief of Operations, was to have been the head of this board which was to have consisted of Rear Adm. John H. Towers, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics who was designated Assistant Chief of Naval Operations for Air; Rear Adm. Randall Jacobs, Chief of the Bureau of Naval Personnel who was to have been Assistant Chief for Personnel; and Vice Adm. Samuel M. Robinson, Chief of the Office of Procurement and Materiel, was to have been Assistant Chief for Materiel.

Sea Duty for USPHS Officers

The Comptroller General has held that officers of the U. S. Public Health Service detailed to Coast Guard vessels are entitled to the 10 per cent additional pay provided by the missing person's act.

Navy Cuts Typewriters

Under orders from Adm. Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, the number of correspondence typewriters and mimeograph equipment on ships has been cut in half.

Service Life Insurance

The President this week approved the bill, S. 2543, which amends the National Service Life Insurance Act to extend the period of coverage for those who have been captured or besieged by the enemy.

Confirm Navy Admirals

Nominations of 26 Navy admirals for advancement to higher grades on the retired list were confirmed by the Senate this week.

The officers were advanced to the rank of admiral and vice admiral under provisions of S. 2285, which provides that officers who served in one or the other of those grades as commanders of fleet or fleet subdivisions, upon retirement shall advance to the highest rank held if nominated for such rank by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

In addition to the list of officers advanced this week one other admiral has been made an admiral on the retired list. He is Admiral Thomas C. Hart, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Fleet.

Names of those confirmed this week were printed on page 1284 of the 11 July issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Navy Bond June Report

Capt. Gerald A. Eubank, SC, USNR, Navy Department Coordinator for War Savings Bonds, this week announced that June bond sales were \$6,782,475.00, bringing the Navy's grand total to \$29,702.10.

Largest June sales for any Navy were at the Philadelphia Navy Yard where employees invested \$734,400 in bonds.

Launch Minesweeper

Mrs. Arthur G. Robinson, wife of Rear Adm. Arthur G. Robinson, USN, who as a captain brought the cruiser USS Maryland back from the Far East after it had been "bombed to hell," will christen and sponsor the YMS184, a new minesweeper for the United States Navy Saturday, 18 July 1942, at Greenport, I., N. Y.



Illustration 1/2 Actual Size

OFFICERS CAP DEVICE

Newly authorized all-metal construction; a life time of satisfaction backed by an unconditional guarantee demand "VIKING" quality.

Mounted complete on finest mohair band ready to attach to your present cap. Look for the name "VIKING" on the band on sale at leading dealers.



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No Credit at Ft. Bragg

The following publicity release was issued this week at Ft. Bragg, N. C., which post was selected by the War Department for the first experiment in its plan to withdraw credit privileges from enlisted men in the four lowest pay grades. Enlisted men in the three highest pay grades, warrant officers, commissioned officers, and certain civilian employees are not affected and may continue their charge accounts. The Ft. Bragg announcement stated:

"A double-barreled move by the War Department to reduce Army paper work and to teach soldiers thrift habits is being tried out at Fort Bragg, where credit through batteries and companies will cease on 1 August. Maj. Gen. Donald C. Cobbison, commanding general of the Field Artillery Replacement Center—where recent civilians receive their first taste of Army training—has announced regulations for abolition of credit for men of his command.

"Heretofore, soldiers have been able to purchase through their organizations Post Exchange coupon books, barber tickets, and theater books. They just signed on the dotted line and at the end of the month their pay was minus all such deductions. In addition, the batteries handled cleaning and pressing accounts for the men, and these likewise were deducted monthly.

"After 1 August a Replacement Center soldier will have to deal in cash, or, if he wishes, purchase coupons direct from the Post Exchange. He can buy these at 5 per cent discount and use them for purchases at Post Exchanges, the Service Club cafeteria, and the FARC Cleaners. They will not be good at theaters, laundries, or cleaners in Fayetteville. The soldier can save 10 cents by paying 95 cents in advance for a \$1.05 barber ticket, good for three haircuts and bought directly from the barbershop.

"For the battery commander and the organization itself, the abolition of credit means that no collection sheet will be maintained by the battery on its mem-

bers, thus eliminating a heavy bookkeeping responsibility on the part of the battery officers.

"A memorandum addressed to regimental commanding officers and the headquarters commandant of the Replacement Center stressed these points:

"This experiment is to be considered not only a test or trial but also an actual laboratory for working out the kinks of the system."

"All men should be informed and instructed. Every man must be told that he must plan his finances—and learn how to run on a cash basis. Battery Commanders will carefully explain the plan and the necessity."

"Men should be informed that credit suspension is not designed merely to reduce paper work, but to teach thrift habits. Adequate provision of money for regular needs must be made. Credit suspension will not be acceptable as an excuse for failure to maintain required neatness in person and clothing. It is obvious that men not presenting a neat appearance will be refused passes."

"The Replacement Center's trainees shouldn't encounter much difficulty in changing to the cash-and-carry plan. When they were drawing \$21 a month, the Army's easy-credit plan was often a life-saver for the new soldier who was trying to learn to budget his spending on a 70-cents-a-day salary. But now they draw \$50 a month from the first day of Army service, and their pockets don't run dry of coin half as soon as they formerly did."

Rivals Unite and Divide

Col. Robert W. Neyland and Maj. Wallace Wade, who were keen rivals for Southern gridiron honors when they coached Tennessee and Alabama and Duke, will unite in coaching the All-Army team that meets the New York Giants in the New York *Herald-Tribune's* charity game at the Polo Grounds on 12 September. However, united efforts will be confined to this one game, for immediately after it Colonel Neyland will coach the Eastern portion of the squad and Major Wade the Western half. Their teams met 10 times, with Colonel Neyland's Tennesseans winning seven and tying one.

UNCLE'S PIPE STUNS LITTLE NELL

—but he's out of the dog house now!



"COME AND SIT in my lap," coaxed Uncle Fred to his favorite niece. But Nell was smart and stayed out of reach, trying hard not to faint from the fumes of his ratty old pipe.



"YOU BRUTE!" snapped her mother. "You've made the child dizzy with that strong tobacco. There's enough war going on in this world without having you start gas attacks on us!"



"IF YOU WANT to be welcome here, learn about a mild pipe tobacco that tastes good to you and smells good to others. Here! Read this little Sir Walter ad. Then go get some!"



HE'S SITTING PRETTY since he took to that mild burley brand of grand aroma! Have you a blonde of 2 or 22 who won't cooperate? Good old Sir Walter sweetens 'em up! Try a tin!

For Industries in the Dimout Area!

Celanese^{*}

DIM OUT SHEER[†]

In an effort to cooperate with dimout requirements in the coastal areas, Celanese Corporation has developed Celanese Dim Out Sheer, transparent black fabric, for plants engaged in war production.

Placed between the light source and the window glass, Dim Out Sheer cuts out approximately 75% of "light spill" to the outside—permits ventilation at the same time.

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IN NEW YORK—180 MADISON AVENUE

^{*}Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

[†]Trade Mark

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DOG HOUSE
WITH SIR WALTER

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Cellophane tape around lid seals flavor in, brings you tobacco 100% factory-fresh!



UNION MADE

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN,
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LEROY WHITMAN,
Editor

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SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1942

"Corregidor and Bataan stand for reverses that are but preludes to victory."

—SECRETARY CORDELL HULL.

OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Legislative assurance, now, that our land, sea, and air forces will be maintained at such strengths as may be determined by the War Department General Staff and the General Board of the Navy to be necessary to guard the nation and its interests against any enemy or combination of enemies.
2. Upward revision of pay schedules for commissioned, warrant and enlisted personnel, active and retired; all temporarily promoted officers to receive pay of grade in which serving.
3. A long range study by the General Board of the Navy to the end that an equitable and just system of promotion for the line and staff of the Navy and Marine Corps be enacted into law.
4. Revision of pension laws to assure service widows a living income.
5. Compensation for service personnel who use privately owned automobiles on government business.

THERE are many reasons for the country to be gratified with the report the Navy has issued on the Midway Battle. First of all, of course, is the careful estimate of the terrific blow delivered at Japanese sea and air power, and the denial to its task force of the execution of the mission entrusted to it. The over-all factor in effecting this accomplishment, as the report clearly reveals, was Unity of Command, the essential principle for victory especially in the conduct of amphibious warfare which is the outstanding character of operations of the current world struggle. Playing their part in the battle were the Intelligence Officers who learned of the northern movement of the Japanese Fleet from which the high Naval Command drew the correct conclusion that an attack upon us was preparing. Then there were the numerous preparations to meet the attack in the area of expected delivery, concentration of planes and ships, cooperation with the Army Air and Ground Forces in Midway and Hawaii. There were the scouting by Navy patrol planes, which located the enemy, and the transmission of the information and the sounding of the alert so that everyone came on guard. Not again, as Midway shows, will the sorry negligence of Pearl Harbor and Luzon facilitate enemy success. Now we come to the action, with the plans of Admiral Nimitz known to those given the honor of executing them, and with the personnel of seaplanes and bombers and carriers and surface and undersea craft daringly and gallantly driving at the Japanese with no thought of life or wounds but the single purpose of their training, the destruction of the enemy. It is a glorious picture of America at its fighting best, which the Navy release limns. Unfortunately in the past there has been a natural effort on the part of this or that Service or branch to claim credit for a well fought engagement. No such design is apparent in this admirable Navy release. Although the Navy and its air force were preponderantly employed, there is the credit to the Army from a sister Service, as well as credit to the sailors and to the Marines, whether in the air, on the surface of the sea, or below it. This is a demonstration of the new spirit which is animating our forces, the spirit not alone of cooperation but of coordination. We will win the war with such a spirit, and our victory will come not from separation but from unity, not from jealousy, but from trust, and the close relationship of kinsmen, whose single purpose is to defend and uphold America.

IN enacting recent pay legislation for the Services, the Congress was remiss in failing to permit officers who have been commissioned from the ranks to count their prior enlisted service in computing their longevity pay. Officers on active duty in the Army of the United States are granted the privilege of counting all their prior commissioned service in the National Guard and in the Reserves, whether that service were in an active or inactive status. Yet former Army enlisted men who have been commissioned, cannot count their years of active service. Enlisted men and warrant officers of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard who are tendered commissions in their services are assured, by a new act of Congress, that their pay will not be reduced. Yet in many instances in the Army, enlisted men and warrant officers who are offered commissions, can accept only at a loss in pay—and this in spite of the fact that the commission entails greater responsibilities, added duties, and a higher cost of living. A technical sergeant with 21 years' service loses several dollars a month by accepting active duty as a second lieutenant; a warrant officer with 21 years' service in the Army, in order to serve his country as a second lieutenant, accepts a reduction in pay amounting to \$630 a year. When the pay bill was before Congress it was proposed that these former enlisted men be permitted to count their service in the ranks for longevity purposes, but largely on the advice of the War Department, the plan was rejected. The Department expressed the fear that if such service were counted other classes of officers would want to include, for example, time spent in the Service Academies and in ROTC training. Obviously, the argument is not sound, for each group should be considered on its merits. Perhaps Congress, having credited National Guard and Reserve service, also will find it fair to credit Academy and ROTC service. However that may be, something must be done to ameliorate the situation concerning former enlisted men of the Army. In the light of these facts, we call upon Congress to enact the remedial legislation.

Service Humor

Heady Remark

An American Negro soldier and a German met face to face on the battle field. It was one or the other. The Negro reverted to his trusty razor. He swished out at the throat of his foe, the German, with a mighty heave. The German sneered, "Missed me." But the Negro answered with a toothy grin, "Nasty Nazi Man, Yo' all just try shakin yo head."

—Golden Gate Guardian

Convenient Punishment

Pvt. Arthur Konopachr, Ft. Devens, Mass., was found guilty of a minor infraction of military rules and was sentenced to the punishment of digging a hole 4 feet square and 4 feet deep. Just one hour after the verdict, Pvt. Konopachr was found sleeping peacefully at the bottom of a neatly squared-off hole of the required dimensions. To his amazed sergeant he explained that in private life he had been a professional grave digger!

—Press Notice

Limited Opinion

"Do you believe in clubs for women?"
"Oh, yes, but only as a last resort."

—Contributed

Paraphrase

The habitual A W O L soldier says: "I regret that I have only one hill to go over."

—Brooklyn Bay Breeze.

Military Pedigree

Al: "I'm a West Pointer."
Joe: "You look like an Irish Setter to me."

—Contributed.

Camp Polk, La.—Col. William L. Roberts, commanding one of the regiments of the 3d Armored Division, thought that he had heard every possible reason for a furlough.

Nineteen-year-old Pvt. Shirley D. Babbitt, Jr., however, came up with a brand new reason which netted him seven days at home.

Reason: Babbitt wanted to go to his home in Rushford, N. Y. so that he could graduate from high school.

—Armored Force News.

From Pvt. "BNE," has come what the judges say is the best response to the limerick which appeared in the 4 July issue. Special notice also to "RFJ" and "CWW" for their entries.

Soldiers this week shouted, "Hip! hip! hurray!"

As they waited in line for their increase in pay,

All knew rather well,

There'd be plenty of h—1.

To mark the passing of this long-awaited day.

Sgt. "RJP" sent us this following limerick which will be completed in the 1 Aug. issue.

There once was a soldier named Ned,
With stubborn thoughts in his head,
One day he rose late,
And thus sealed his fate,

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

H. A. H.—Right of a wife to the \$20 gov't allowance if her husband makes a \$221 allotment is not affected by her dependency or nondependency.

Many readers—Statement that passage of pay bill will result in placing first sergeants in first pay grade is correct. See article on page 1235, of 4 July issue.

J. C. M. and N. B. S.—The new army warrant officer insignia of grade replaces none of the present insignia of class which will continue to be worn on cap, collar, lapel. The new insignia is for wear on the shoulder loops.

M. B. G.—The fact that the permanent appointments as warrant officer (1st) would be made on basis of (1) rank as of date of examination, (2) length of service, and (3) age, was announced when applications for the March tests were first invited. A board is now considering a possible modification of this policy, but there is absolutely nothing definite to report at present.

L. D. S.—The question of whether or not the new pay act entitles Reserve and National Guard officers to pay of a higher period on the same basis as regulars has been submitted to the Comptroller General. See page 1270 of 11 July issue.

H. B. W.—Since you became reserve officer in 1935, it would appear that you are not serving in original appointment; hence, are not entitled to \$150 uniform allowance.

In The Journal

10 Years Ago

Lt. Col. R. H. Mills, DC, has been ordered transferred from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to the Army Medical Center, where he will serve as Director, Army Dental School.

20 Years Ago

The nomination of Maj. Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance, to be Chief of Ordnance, with the rank of major general, for four years beginning 16 July 1922, with rank from 16 July 1918 has been confirmed by the Senate.

30 Years Ago

Second Lt. of Engrs. H. F. Johnson, Revenue Cutter Service, has been ordered to the USS Windom for temporary duty.

50 Years Ago

Naval officers serving on receiving and training ships are considerably agitated over the proviso to the general deficiency bill which designated service on these vessels, while stationary, as shore duty. The effect of the clause as it stands would be not only to cut off all sea pay for service on training ships, as well, when they are not actually cruising.

75 Years Ago

A committee has been appointed to examine the treatment by the Southern States of Union captured troops during the war.

War Department Organized Reserves



OFFICIAL ORDERS



Navy Department Marine Corps

ARMY ORDERS

Secretary of War
Henry L. Stimson
Under Secretary of War
Robert F. Patterson
Assistant Secretary of War
John J. McCloy
Assistant Secretary of War (Air)
Robert A. Lovett
Chief of Staff
General George C. Marshall

ARMY PROMOTIONS

Adjutant General's Department

Lieutenant Colonel to Colonel: Bryan L. Davis, Charles H. Day, Herbert M. Jones, Lyman L. Judge, and Harris F. Scherer.
Major to Lieutenant Colonel: James H. Bartlett, Charles D. Bowen, Allen M. Button, William B. Cook, Hartley B. Dean, William E. Fox, Frank Frazier, Elmer C. Gault, George A. Gould, Joseph A. Groten-
John D. Kenderdine, Arthur Klopstock, Joseph E. McCord, Louis F. Nickel, Millard P. Pippin, Thomas Robinson, Arthur Salinger, Walter M. E. Sullivan, and Arthur B. Wynd.

Captain to Major: Michael F. Bienski, Milton R. Blum, Walter Carmine, Charles S. Gerst, Henry B. Hohman, Carl F. Krumm, Arthur J. Maxwell, Benito Morales, Kenneth L. Mounce, Eugene G. Mulling, Maxwell E. Robinson, Franklin W. Patten, Paul A. Weirald, Philip H. Stafford, William A. Tump, Romyne T. Uhler, and Charles M. Wynd.

1st Lieutenant to Captain: James R. Alderson, Nathan Deutsch, Ray H. Donica, Carl J. Hardin, B. Grigsby, Edwin R. Hodges, Harold Hoenig, Fred K. Jones, Vern R. Jones, John W. Mayer, Lloyd G. Poole, John Porter, Paul E. Postell, John F. Richardson, James D. Sheridan, Charles A. Ullmann, and J. Zeff, John C. Zook, John W. Zschechoe.
2nd Lieutenant to 1st Lieutenant: Jedediah Boyd, Lawrence Le V. Hill, Harry C. Kalt, John B. Martin, Edward P. Montague, Donald P. Morris, John L. Morris, Charles B. Porter, John W. Sanders, Jr., Harold D. Smith, John Hill, Charles F. Test, and Norman L. Tyler.
1st Lt. Heyward T. Moster, post adjutant, McClellan Field, Calif., promoted to captain.
Col. Eugene B. Walker, CAC, commanding officer of Ft. Totten, N. Y., announces the promotion of 2nd Lt. Herbert J. Gearty, post adjutant, to first lieutenant.

Capt. Malcolm G. Salmon, reception center adjutant, Ft. Devens, Mass., promoted to major.
1st Lt. George W. Greer, Jr., assistant post adjutant, Ft. Devens, Mass., promoted to captain.

Armored Force

Maj. E. M. Houseman, commander of the newly activated 742nd Tank Battalion, Ft. Lewis, Wash., promoted to lieutenant colonel.
Lt. Col. Henry C. Newton, plans and training officer, Armored Force Replacement Training Center, Ft. Knox, Ky., promoted to colonel.

The promotion of Brig. Gen. John S. Wood to the rank of major general heads a list of recent promotions among officer personnel of the Fourth Armored Division, Pine Camp, N. Y. Others who were promoted are:

Lt. Col. W. A. Bigby, promoted to colonel.
Majors D. A. Watt, Jr., H. E. Brown, C. W. Rumpf, C. Matthews, C. J. Mansfield, T. Calhoun, Jr., and A. T. F. Nowak, promoted to lieutenant colonel.

Captains to Major: G. L. Eatman, N. M. Wallace, J. B. Baker, B. C. Kenrick, C. F. Lattimer, C. Olton, Barr D. Oden, W. A. Sussman, W. M. Shope, D. L. Hollingsworth, L. F. Lewis, H. C. Patterson, A. A. Maybach, L. E. Roth, A. E. McMillin, W. S. Clapp, N. A. Butler, and A. J. Davenport.

First Lieutenants to Captain: F. J. Cibulka, J. E. Ernst, J. R. Kelly, Jr., G. B. Tobey, Jr., J. W. Swenson, R. M. Cook, K. L. Houston, M. J. Stagg, III, C. L. Caraglanis, A. J. Ball, T. G. Churchill, H. A. Hunt, H. G. Johnston, Jr., M. H. Smith, J. S. Kernan, Jr., A. C. Newton, E. E. Shoven, K. A. Von Voightlander, H. P. Heid, Jr., L. R. Adams, W. O. Baker, T. J. Dickey, Jr., M. H. Pellegrom, L. A. Spire, H. W. Weiss, B. W. Elshire, C. E. Price, S. V. Bingham, Jr., J. W. Gorton, J. G. Rogers, D. W. Mather, L. H. Niver, H. R. Van Arman, C. G. May, W. G. Woodin, J. G. Johnson, W. H. Wisniski, J. M. Bunting, P. A. Gonzalez, D. Bisset, Jr., J. E. Childs, F. D. Cooper, R. G. Crier, and C. R. King.

Second Lieutenants to First Lieutenant: R. B. Oshauer, O. Strong, F. J. Miller, L. B. Webster, L. W. Lyster, B. F. Kincannon, Jr., M. C. Sanford, D. B. Booker, R. E. Hamilton, W. M. Moon, W. A. Stanford, R. Caemmerer, R. A. Hickerson, L. B. Akers, E. J. Dahlke, L. J. Goldstein, E. W. Markey, K. G. Bernard, L. B. Duncan, J. C. Farley, J. C. Horecamp, R. J. Krueger, C. G. Randle, Jr., B. L. Albrecht, C. S. Cherry, F. S. Diriguid, Jr., B. P. Zeff, G. C. Fairbanks, Jr., J. R. Leflang, V. J.

Meyer, C. P. Miller, L. E. Snapp, E. A. Bush, W. E. Corbin, R. M. George, A. E. Justice, Jr., J. R. Lambert, R. M. Stockwell, W. G. Attix, D. E. Lamb, Jr., W. A. Dwight, H. A. Hays, W. P. Jones, J. J. Peattie, D. B. Savage, G. E. Tiegs, C. U. Trover, F. T. Wilson, L. C. Yeagle, O. E. York, H. F. Frank, H. A. Jerry, R. E. Mason, Jr., J. W. MacRae, R. A. Norman, P. J. O'Rourke, A. D. Pickard, E. E. Smith, R. D. Franks, R. M. Parker, Jr., G. R. Hartley, Jr., B. M. Huttlinger, R. F. Tuson, E. J. Czernink, F. T. Hamner, E. R. Smith, J. K. Tanner, W. L. Wheelock, T. G. Agnew, W. E. Scott, J. E. Day, and T. B. Gwydir.

Capt. Philip W. Tieemann, promoted to major; and 1st Lt. George F. Goodwin, promoted to captain. Also 2nd Lt. Walter F. Sanders and Marshall J. Robertson, promoted to first lieutenant. All are stationed at the Armored Force Replacement Training Center.

Lt. Col. Charles H. Calais, director of the Armored Force Officer Candidate School, Ft. Knox, promoted to colonel.

Maj. Thomas A. Bonner, Ft. Knox, promoted to colonel.

Lt. Col. Francis J. Gillespie, head of the reproduction department, Armored Force School, promoted to colonel, and Maj. Claude E. Haswell, demonstration regiment, and Maj. Thomas A. Bonner, classification officer ordered to Camp Robinson, Ark., promoted to lieutenant colonel. Other officers on duty at the Armored Force School who have been promoted are:

Captain to Major: Clarence B. Bigger, Harold G. Hyde, William C. Thatcher and Montford H. Woody, all of the demonstration regiment; Ralph R. Carlin, Robert S. Garner, James W. Hubert, Carl L. Kah and Frank G. Lumpkin, Jr., all of the training group; Bernard O. Frederickson and Richard M. Norris, Officer Candidate School; Theodore M. Dickinson, communication; Harold S. Dean, supply; Albert M. Johnson, tank department; Bayless G. Householder, wheeled vehicle; Harold L. Douds, gunnery.

1st Lieutenants to Captain: Charles A. Baker, Robert S. Begien, James E. Clark (chaplain), Gilbert H. Clevidence, Wilton G. Limbach, Edward L. Mace and John B. Walters, all of the demonstration regiment; Curtis K. Allen, Edwin R. Carre, John A. Fine, Jr., Harold Hanke, Edward B. Lord, Paul R. MacPhee, Stanley J. Pochodowicz, Seymour J. McGuire and Russell C. Jordan, all of gunnery; Edgar S. Estes, Jr., John W. Hopkinson, Sam D. Littlepage, John R. Reife, Gordon K. Steele and William L. Walker, training group; Harold G. Anderson, Howard G. Annas, John Clapper, Jr. and Mandred D. Ratliff, communication; K. K. Gilbertson, Hammond F. Henderson, Clyde H. McCoy, Frederick G. Meyer and John Promin, commandant and staff section; Joseph H. Crawford, Donald D. Dodd, Perry S. McClure and Clarence W. Reece, Officer Candidate School; Charles W. Surbey and Lloyd E. Peterson, tactics; Francis Hannigan, Franklin M. Haywood and William L. Kline, Jr., supply; Lawrence D. Neu, library; Charles R. Russell, training film department; Boris V. Kutner, motorcycle; Samuel A. Martin, tank department, and Harry P. Smith, wheeled vehicle.

2nd Lieutenants to 1st Lieutenant: Harold Erik, Roger J. Erwin, L. A. Hedges, Karl W. Reuling, William Vovky and Edwin S. Young, all of OCS; Douglas Dillard and Earl Davis, demonstration regiment; John K. Shippe, motorcycle; Erwin F. Evans, tank department; John C. Swartz, training group; Woodrow W. Anderson, communication, and Francis E. Callaway, tactics.

Lt. Col. Edwin K. Wright, assistant chief of staff, G-3, Armored Force Headquarters, Ft. Knox, promoted to colonel.

Eight officers of the 744th Tank Battalion, Camp Bowie, Tex., have received promotions. They are:

Capt. Horace W. Hinkle, to major.
First Lieutenants Cecil L. McDonald, James A. Oest, Homer F. Wakerfield, James F. Holliday, and Arthur K. Chapman, to captain.

Second Lieutenants William M. Smith and Hewlett S. Anderson, to first lieutenant.

Cavalry

Lt. Col. John P. Scott, serving with an Armored Force unit, promoted to colonel.

Signal Corps

Lt. Col. Leon H. Richmond, Brookley Field, Ala., promoted to colonel.

Sgt. Joseph L. Lockard, awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for detecting and reporting the flight of enemy planes at Pearl Harbor on 7 Dec., just graduated from the Signal Corps Officer Candidate School, Ft. Monmouth, N. J., has been appointed a second lieutenant. Oath of office was administered by Brig. Gen. George L. Van Deusen, commandant, Signal Corps School, on Sunday, 12 July.

Medical Corps

1st Lt. Alvin P. M. Hall, Ft. Devens, Mass., promoted to captain.

Infantry

Capt. James H. Robinson, 366th Infantry, Ft. Devens, Mass., promoted to major, and

NO NAVY, MARINE CORPS, OR COAST GUARD ORDERS

Publication of orders issued to Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard personnel has been ordered suspended to avoid possible revelation of information against the public interest.

2nd Lieutenants Clifton E. Davis, Robert A. Brown, and John T. Letts, promoted to first lieutenant.

Capt. Herbert P. Sellers, assistant to the camp executive at Camp Davis, N. C., promoted to major.

1st Lt. Carruth M. McGraw, Ft. Thomas, Ky., promoted to captain.

Field Artillery

1st Lt. Richard C. Robinson, Ft. Thomas, Ky., promoted to captain.

Forces

For having brought his Boston bomber back from an airdrome in Holland after one motor was shot to pieces, the tail riddled with bullets and hole torn in the body when the plane scrapped the ground, Capt. Charles C. Kegelman, 26 years old, has been promoted to major. He was one of the American pilots who led the first U. S. air attack on German-held territory.

2nd Lt. James Stewart and 2nd Lt. Carter Glass, 3d, promoted to first lieutenant.

Capt. Paul Z. Zehrung, Scott Field, Ill., promoted to major.

Capt. William E. Hubbard, II, Luke Field, Ariz., promoted to major.

Lt. Col. Kenneth A. Rogers, assistant Depot Engineering officer, Maj. D. L. Painter, and 1st Lt. Edward E. Cobb, Jr., all of McClellan Field, Calif., have been promoted to the next higher grade.

The following officers at Brookley Field, Ala., have received promotions: Lt. Col. John H. Flite, chief sub-depot section, to colonel; Maj. Percival D. Jacobs, assistant depot engineering officer, to lieutenant colonel; Capt. M. E. Glaser, depot supply officer, to major; and 2nd Lt. James L. Dukes, assistant plant protection officer, to first lieutenant.

1st Lt. Oscar Walker, post recruiting officer and recorder for the aviation cadet examining board, Ft. Devens, Mass., recently selected for glider training, promoted to captain.

Chaplains Corps

1st Lt. Myron H. Willard, post chaplain, McClellan Field, Calif., promoted to captain.

Special Services Branch

Capt. Thomas S. Albert, post athletic and recreational officer, McClellan Field, Calif., promoted to major.

Chemical Warfare Service

Maj. John D. A. Hogan, chemical officer at the San Francisco, Calif., Port of Embarkation, promoted to lieutenant colonel.

Quartermaster Corps

Maj. Frank J. Billeter, executive officer of the office of the post quartermaster at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., promoted to lieutenant colonel.

Brig. Gen. Joseph E. Barzynski, commanding general of the Chicago Quartermaster Depot, announced promotion of the following nine officers:

Maj. John N. Gage, executive officer, and Maj. Jesse H. White, officer in charge of the meat and dairy section of the Subsistence Research Laboratory, promoted to lieutenant colonel; First Lieutenants Virgil O. Wodicka and Robert R. Nelson, promoted to captain; and Second Lieutenants James R. Milla, Jr., Robert A. Holzman, Rene Oehler, Stuart G. Dunlop and George A. Seidel, promoted to first lieutenant.

Col. Henry B. Barry, QMC, commanding officer of the Jersey City, N. J., Depot, has announced promotion of the following nine officers:

1st Lt. Harry Fildow to captain.
2nd Lieutenants John E. Franzen, Alfred C. Jones, Jr., James C. Karcenas, Paul W. Mahady, Eugene C. Martin, Alvin L. Moss, Warren A. Pratt, and Charles M. Thayer, to first lieutenant.

Maj. Charles L. Gorman, commandant of the First Corps Area school for bakers and cooks, Ft. Devens, Mass., promoted to lieutenant colonel.

Miscellaneous Promotions

Capt. Harry G. Feldman, Camp Edwards, Mass., promoted to major.

1st Lt. Vincent P. Roussenu, assistant intelligence officer, Camp Davis, N. C., promoted to captain.

Maj. Wentworth Williams, assistant executive officer, and Maj. Roland A. Magnini, reception center executive officer, Ft. Devens, Mass., promoted to lieutenant colonel.

Finance Department

Capt. Edmund S. Garland, finance officer, Ft. Devens, Mass., promoted to major.

Warrant Officer

W. O. Edgar W. Holz, appointed a captain

and assigned to a Military Police Battalion, Ft. Myer, Va.

The following have been appointed to the temporary grade of warrant officer, junior grade:

M. Sgt. Frank A. Matuzak, Ft. Barranca, Fla.; M. Sgt. Ernest R. Farrell, Ft. Benning, Ga.; St. Sgt. Richard S. Haines, Scott Field, Ill.; Sgt. Anthony W. Morse, Daniel Field, Ga.; and Ronald W. Craig, Morrison Field, Fla.

New Air School

Knollwood Field, N. C.—The first class of thirty-one especially selected officers was graduated 11 July from the recently established Army Air Forces Administrative Inspectors School at Knollwood Field.

The brief exercises were held on the terrace of the former Mid Pines Club and were attended by Maj. Gen. Walter R. Weaver, commanding the Army Air Forces Technical Training Command of which the school is a part, Brig. Gen. J. W. Jones, commanding the First District, AAF Technical Training Command, Lt. Col. C. J. Mara, school commandant, and the faculty.

Those graduated in the first class were:

Lt. Col. J. R. Gray	Maj. R. A. Palmer
Lt. Col. Julius Gersten	Maj. C. L. Waldron
Lt. Col. L. R. Stoltz	Maj. A. J. Richetta
Lt. Col. W. N. Calkins	Maj. J. T. Linney
Lt. Col. August Kroon	Maj. W. T. Stedman
Maj. G. L. Oliver	Maj. W. R. McElroy
Maj. C. E. Wilson	Maj. A. H. Davison, Jr.
Maj. E. W. McCoy	Capt. G. R. Hardy
Maj. O. F. Tabler	Capt. R. F. Scott
Maj. W. L. Connally	Capt. A. D. Buckmaster
Maj. P. G. Dolan	Capt. J. C. Richardson
Maj. R. L. Freeman	Capt. M. C. Brown
Maj. L. R. Groke	Capt. T. H. Hite
Maj. B. A. Handwork	Capt. G. E. Johnson
Maj. R. L. Luck	Capt. J. R. Kennedy
Maj. W. C. Niederhucke	

Visit Air Forces Training Center

Important visitors in the Miami Area, AAFTC, (Army Air Forces Technical Training Command) last week were Lt. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commanding general of the Eastern Defense Command; Brig. Gen. Harold Loomis, in command of the Southern Sub Sector of this Eastern Defense Command; and Brig. Gen. Junius W. Jones, new commanding general of the 1st District AAFTC, who replaced Brig. Gen. John C. McDonald.

Plastic Razors for Soldiers

The War Department said this week that it would issue plastic razors and cases to soldiers, thus aiding the conservation of vital metals.

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Graduate AA Officer School

The following is a list of graduates of Class 14 of the Antiaircraft Artillery School, Officer Candidate Division, Camp Davis, N. C., who were awarded diplomas and presented commissions as second lieutenants on 10 July:

R. F. DeBenedictis
John J. Decker
Bernhardt Denmark
Carlton G. Denton
Carmelo E. DeSimone
Alexander Dolgos
W. J. Donahue
Harvey J. Doneski
Forrest Durham
T. A. Eccleston
G. M. Elsentroun
Clemens A. Erdahl
John R. Ericsson
Everett G. Fischer
E. G. Fitzgerald
R. L. Fleming
Richard C. Forbell
Richard S. Fowlkes
Herman Galman
Robert W. Garrod
Foster L. Gearhart
Frederic M. Gebhardt
Edward J. Gilbert
F. C. Gilbert, jr.
Charles V. Gillespie
A. W. Graham, jr.
Robert B. Graham
Warren J. Green
LeRoy Haft
Robert E. Hanson
Russell D. Hardison
Benedict Harney
E. W. Hartung, jr.
Lincoln R. Hayes
Kenneth W. Hiron
Robert Warren Hook
Joseph R. Hrusa
R. L. Huddleston
LeRoy H. Jacobs
L. A. Jalufka
W. P. Jamison
Paul P. Jerris
Bernard R. Johnson
Charles F. Johnston
Martin Kaplan
T. W. Kapslak
Charles W. Kay
Howard K. Kelley
Thomas B. Kelley
Robert C. Keys, jr.
Clifton A. Klenzing
Lawrence B. Knudsen

Frank E. Kuhns
Joseph H. Kutzelman
Rocco N. LaFemina
Thomas Leaver, jr.
Leo Lang
Thomas Leaver, jr.
David Lemkin
Paul G. Linder
Al M. Loeb
Martin Lunin
Carl G. Lutz
L. I. McCarrell
Vaughn H. McDowell
M. G. McGregor
Thomas J. McIntosh
V. J. McManus
Donald C. McNair
T. E. McParland
Andrew A. Marck
Roy E. Martin
Martin L. Matassa
Arnold L. Mignery
Gifford W. Miller
Donald E. Mitchell
David T. Morgan
T. F. Moriarty, jr.
Harold J. Mugford
Donald A. Munroe
John J. Murphy
Philip J. Murphy
Roger W. Newton
Ormond L. Norgaard
Leopold P. O'Brien
Patrick J. O'Brien
Daniel T. O'Connor
John J. Olschkesky
Alvord E. Olson
R. L. Omohundro, jr.
Joseph Ondrus
Norman DeV. Ott, jr.
T. E. Pammenter
Harris Parker
William L. Pomeroy
Wesley P. Pollitt
Edgar N. Powers
Arthur L. Primeaux
Wilford E. Prochnau
J. C. Ramirez, jr.
Luther S. Reams
Michael F. Rembijas
James M. Rhett
Joseph E. Richardson
Robert E. Robb, jr.
Richard B. Rump

Edward J. Ryan
John P. Salyer
Barney Sandler
Alvin N. Sarason
William W. Scott
Mo Sepin
Robert A. Seydoux
Charles B. Shafer
A. W. Shelton, jr.
Isadore M. Siegel
Carl E. Skoch
Basli L. Smith
James H. Smith
Harold E. Snyder
Arnold Sommerfeld
Claude Sonnier
Alexander Soroka
Donald J. Stanich
F. M. Stankovich
Paul Startzel
Anton H. Stasswender
Albert Steinberg
Marshall J. Stone
Robert N. Striewig
Alfred E. Studinski
Benjamin Suchoff
Robert C. Sullivan
Carl W. Sutton, jr.
Leland E. Talbot
Frank McD. Taylor
William H. Terry
William J. Thorpe
Wilson R. Toulia
Charles J. Tranter
Harold A. Troop
John J. Trotman
James W. Tysinger
Donald H. Urwiler
L. H. van den Berg
Marvin E. Van Dyke
Victor S. Vendel
M. Von Moschizker
Harmon V. Wade
Alexander J. Walcott
William H. Webster
Norman Weinberg
Morton D. Weinert
Richard N. Westover
Philip W. Winchell
Edward D. Windsor
Alfred Wohl
James E. Worley
Harvey S. Wright
Alexander A. Zarady

The Locators

This week we welcome our sister organization, the Navy's "Searchlight," to the thrills and headaches inherent in such a service as ours.

Best of luck to them—and they may be assured that we will stand by for any further help they may need.

The Locators, P. O. Box 537, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., are calling for the wives of the following officers:

Col. Glenn Anderson; Col. Reames W. Arps; CAC; Capt. Wm. W. Bailey, CA (Marjorie); Brig. Gen. Grady Baker, Inf. (Marjorie); Lt. Jack Leith Bentley, AC; Lt. Col. Mattias Bottoms (Nanette); Col. Norman Brophy, AC; Col. Ben H. Chastaine; Capt. Ted Clifton; FA (Anne); Brig. Gen. C. E. Connelly (Grace); Col. Davies (Gretchen); Capt. D. B. Dowling; Inf.; Gen. Chas. C. Drake, QMC (Maudie); Lt. Col. H. H. Duval, CAC (Juanita); Col. Paul Edgecomb, CAC; Col. (?) Grady D. Egan; Maj. Ben. R. Farrar, Inf.; Maj. Randolph Felter, FA (Dorothy); Lt. Marion J. Fuchs, AC; Col. Fielder (Mae); Maj. John H. Gerety; Inf.; Col. Paul Harris; Mrs. Christian Benson; Capt. L. T. Johnston, CAC (Helen); Maj. Edwin Kagy, MC (Mary); Capt. G. Kappes, CAC; Capt. J. Scott Kurts, Inf.; Lt. Col. Theo. Kalakuka (Marion); Capt. Herbert Gee; Col. Robt. N. Martin (Mary Belle); Col. Douglas McMillan, FA; Capt. Sam. F. Reynolds, jr., (Sue); Col. W. H. Murphy; Col. John K. Nisley, AC; Lt. Col. (?) R. Rust; Lt. Francis D. Shoemaker, AC; Col. Morrison C. Stayer; Brig. Gen. Joseph P. Vachon; Col. W. A. Wedemeyer; Col. Douglas Wald, Cav. (Betty); Mrs. Clarissa Long; Chas. F. Harrison; Capt. Elmer Block (John phine); Mrs. Ralph Wolverton; Col. Math Lewis, AC (Mary); Col. William H. Wilber (Mary); Mrs. Christian Hanburger; Mrs. Jane Edwards; Col. Alfred Balsam, QMC; Maj. Clarence Smith, Inf.

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USMC School Graduates, Closes

Philadelphia—The U. S. Marine Corps basic school which has trained young officers here since 1924 disbanded officially with the graduation 15 July of a class of 102 second lieutenants of the Marine Corps Reserve.

The graduation exercises ended the school's existence at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and Lt. Col. John W. Beckett, USMC, director, announced that training of reserve officers in the future would be carried on only at Quantico, Va. A Marine Corps First Sergeants' school, however, will be opened at the Philadelphia Navy Yard on 18 July.

Principal speakers at the graduation exercises were Brig. Gen. S. M. Harrington, USMC, Commandant of Marine Corps Schools, and Rear Adm. A. E. Watson, Commandant of the Fourth Naval District.

The 102 officers were either college graduates or men who had completed several years of college work and had received summer training as first class privates in the Marine Corps Reserve. They had been commissioned second lieutenants before being called to active duty and assigned to the basic school.

The list of graduates follows:

William S. Crook
Alexander F. Shaw
Harry M. Spear
James H. Brock
Robert F. Dole
John K. Galeski
Richard W. Mirick
Edward J. Schofield
George S. Slinnicks
Thomas W. Smithers
Frank A. Stanton
Stanley M. Butler
Richard E. Grasse
William H. Pickett
Robert L. Burr
Ernest F. Chase
William C. Eisenhardt
John L. Gifford
John F. Graff, Jr.
Raymond F. Kehoe
James H. Miller
Harold Post
Alton P. Pugliese
John L. Rissberger
Clayton S. Rockmore
Robert H. Rogers
Winthrop Rutherford
Henry P. Stetina
Edward J. Stratemann
Alfred A. Tillman
Richard F. Valentine, Jr.
Donald L. Wallis
Stephen G. Wilson
James H. Zutty
Thomas A. Breen
Arthur C. Gayvert
John C. Lundrigan
James A. Michener
Clement B. Newbold
William G. Shoop
P. Cook
Theodore R. Snyder

Lyle K. London
Paul D. Parker
Robert L. Scott
Charles Spradley
Alexander S. Walker, Jr.

Albert J. Belanger
John G. Newbery
George S. Skinner
John A. Willet
Robert W. Child
Karl K. Keffer, Jr.
Glen E. Martin
Fred C. Eberhardt
Richard C. Hedrick
Charles F. Reinhold
Roland W. Berndt
Arthur N. Hill
Richard T. Johnson
Wm. R. Ourand, Jr.
Bruce J. Broady, Jr.
Robert K. Dahl
Richard S. Dobis
Vernon C. Gillusson
Harry A. Hadd
Jack W. Heller
James F. Hovey
Andrew M. McNicoll
Theodore L. Mulford
Richard C. Spillane
Richard D. Vierling
William J. Hodge
James V. Smith
John R. Stienstra
Milton F. Thompson
Ralph B. Abbott
Thomas A. Heaton
Rodney L. Helms
Kenneth J. Becker

Robert H. Daley
Norman D. Goulet
Donald P. Ringler
Norman C. Bayley
Charles A. Carr
Gerald V. Comstock
William O. Craddock
Jack R. Edwards
Melville B. Emerson
Moreland B. Falkell
James B. Finley
Walter W. Gilmore
William J. Howatt
Douglas L. Inman
Walter E. Jorgensen
H. W. Kirchner, Jr.
Patrick G. Leonard
Lawrence D. La Sage
Francis J. Lovett
Leon Lyon
Wm. F. Moore, Jr.
James A. Patrick
David S. Randall
David H. Rosenthal
L. B. Schoenborn
Joseph T. Smith
Heber A. Sotzin, Jr.
Wallace Springstead
Robert A. Walter
J. C. Wattenburger
Jack B. Wehner
James P. Wilson
Anthony N. Flasco
William H. Godel
L. E. Morrison
Edw. L. Kropp, Jr.
Merritt E. Chesnut
Elmer Harris
Richard W. Schutt

21 Band Leaders Graduate

An important event in the existence of The Army Music School at Ft. Myer, Va., occurred 11 July 1942 when Capt. Thomas P. Darcy, dean, recommended, and the War Department appointed 21 of the present class of 72 students Warrant Officers and assigned them to regiments and posts as band leaders. This group was appointed one month in advance of the date of the regular graduation. Virtually all of these advance graduates have had from four to 10 years of college, university, or conservatory training in music, as well as practical experience as teachers in civil life.

As a further tribute, Hugh J. Curry of Boston University was selected as an outstanding student of the class and assigned as an instructor to The Army Music School. In the previous class, Harold E. Waite of New York University was named to the faculty of the school.

Col. Thomas E. May, Commandant, says the Army Music School is not only furnishing qualified leaders to authorized bands during the emergency, but that from the best of these temporary leaders will be selected the regular army leaders after the emergency, who will equal, educationally, morally and professionally, the highest standards ever attained for band leaders in this or any other country of the world.

The following is a list of these honor graduates, together with the schools where they were educated:

Hugh J. Curry, Boston U., James W. Schrott, U. of Illinois, Wilbur A. Smith, Northwestern U., Eugene Kusniak, Julliard Fdn., Ernst P. Gierach, W. Chester Jr. Teachers College, Robert H. Simpson, So. Illinois S. T. College, Edward K. West, Murray State College (Ky.) and Northwestern U., Ernest B. Weller, U. of Illinois, Cecil S. Effinger, Colorado College, Erwin J. Zeik, New York U., Mark Rubinstein, State Teachers College, N. Y., Gordon C. Pents, U. of Illinois, Lester

G. Baker, Western S. T. College, Mich., Walter I. Cook, North High School, Minneapolis, Glen E. Ewing, U. of Nebraska, Dayton W. Palmer, Julliard Fdn. and Yale U., Bernard Balaban, U. of Iowa and Julliard Fdn., Robert M. Hance, U. of Miami (Florida), Robert B. Kay, Temple U., Philadelphia, Gilbert W. Porsch, Oberlin College, Erie, Pa., and Stanley J. Glowacki, State Teachers College, N. Y.

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Utilize Scientific Discoveries

The extent to which discoveries of the Office of Scientific Research and Development are being utilized in the war effort was effectively indicated when Dr. Vannevar Bush, director, reported to a Senate subcommittee on appropriations last week that the Navy is now placing in use "certain weapons used in connection

with antisubmarine warfare." The Army, he said, has placed orders amounting to \$270,000,000 for a new explosive, which is produced by a new method devised by Dr. Bush's office. The Secretary of War states in a letter that the War Department has placed \$560,000,000 in war orders for items "developed by one section alone of your office."

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The Schools listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational and recreational needs of the children of members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools listed in this Directory address them directly, or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal Department of Education.

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U. S. Official War Communiques

NAVY DEPARTMENT

No. 97, 14 July 1942
(The Battle of Midway)

1. Early in June, near the island of Midway about 1100 miles to the westward of Pearl Harbor, units of our Army, Navy, and Marine Corps joined action with a strong Japanese invasion fleet which was approaching our Midway outpost. The voluminous reports of the details of the battle of Midway have been studied and evaluated so that this resume now becomes possible.

2. After the defeat of the Japanese in the Battle of the Coral Sea between 4 May and 8 May, our shore-based reconnaissance aircraft and submarines reported a general withdrawal of enemy naval ships from the southwest Pacific toward Japan. Concentrations of enemy naval units made it apparent that large scale offensive operations were planned by the enemy, but the exact nature of the plan of attack could only be guessed. The enemy had learned in the Battle of the Coral Sea that the sea approaches to Australia were strongly defended. It appeared logical, therefore, to assume that the enemy's next thrust would come in some other area—possibly Hawaii, Alaska, the Panama Canal Zone, or even the Pacific Coast of the United States. In accordance with this estimate, United States naval surface forces were deployed in the area between Midway and the Aleutian Islands. Bases in the outlying islands and in Alaska were reinforced by long-range, shore-based aircraft. Similar precautionary measures also were taken on the Pacific Coast and in the vicinity of the Panama Canal.

3. At about 9:00 A.M., 3 June, U. S. Navy patrol planes reported a strong force of enemy ships about 700 miles off Midway, proceeding eastward. Nine U. S. Army "Flying Fortresses" based on Midway immediately were ordered to intercept and attack the approaching enemy. The Japanese force was observed to be approaching in five columns and was composed of many cruisers, transports, cargo vessels and other escort ships. The Army bombers scored hits on one cruiser and one transport. Both ships were severely damaged and left burning. Some lesser damage was done to other vessels in the formation. Later, during the night, four Navy "Catalina" flying boats located and attacked the same enemy group by moonlight. These four planes scored two torpedo hits on large enemy ships, one of which is believed to have sunk.

4. About dawn on 4 June, several groups of Army medium and heavy bombers, and U. S. Marine Corps dive bombers and torpedo planes took to the air from Midway to attack the approaching enemy. The results of this attack were as follows:

(a) Four Army torpedo bombers attacked two enemy aircraft carriers through a heavy screen of enemy fighter protection and a curtain of anti-aircraft fire. One torpedo hit on a carrier is believed to have been made. Two of the four bombers failed to return.

(b) Six Marine Corps torpedo planes attacked the enemy force in the face of heavy odds. It is believed this group secured one hit on an enemy ship. Only one of these six planes returned to its base.

(c) Sixteen Marine Corps dive bombers attacked and scored three hits on a carrier, which is believed to have been the Soryu. Only half of the attacking planes returned.

(d) Another group of 11 Marine Corps dive bombers made a later attack on enemy ships and reported two bomb hits on an enemy battleship, which was left smoking and listing.

(e) A group of 16 U. S. Army "Flying Fortresses" carried out high-level bombing attacks, scoring three hits on enemy carriers. One carrier was left smoking heavily.

5. Meanwhile, at 6:35 a.m. (Midway time, 4

June), shortly after the Marine Corps planes had left Midway to carry out an attack mission, the island, itself, was attacked by a large group of carrier-based enemy planes. They were engaged by a badly outnumbered Marine Corps fighter force, which met the enemy in the air as he arrived. These defending fighters, aided by anti-aircraft batteries, shot down at least 40 of the enemy planes. Several more were damaged. As the result of this fighter defense, the material damage to shore installations, though serious, was not disabling. No plane was caught grounded at Midway.

6. The Midway-based air forces had struck the approaching Japanese fleet with their full strength, but the enemy did not appear to have been checked. It was estimated that only about 10 enemy ships had been damaged out of a total enemy force of approximately 80 ships then converging upon Midway.

7. It was learned later that our aerial attacks had caused the enemy carrier force to change its course. They began a retirement to the northward some time between 8:30 and 9:30 a.m., on the morning of 4 June. This complete change of course was not observed by our shore-based planes because the change came after the planes had delivered their attacks and while they were returning to Midway to rearm.

8. Meanwhile, U. S. Naval forces afloat were being brought into position. Our carrier-based aircraft were launched and were proceeding to the spot where the enemy's previous course and speed would have placed him had he chosen to continue the assault, as expected. Unaware of the enemy's change of course, our group of carrier-based fighters and dive bombers searched along the reported track to the southeast until shortage of gas forced them to abandon the search and go in to Midway. Some were forced down at sea where they ran out of gas. Most of those forced down were later rescued. The commanding officer of a different flight composed of fighters, dive bombers, and torpedo planes made an accurate estimate of the situation and concluded that the enemy was retreating. Fifteen torpedo planes from this group, therefore, located the enemy to the westward and proceeded to attack at once without protection or assistance of any kind. Although some hits were reported by radio from these airplanes and although some enemy fighters were shot down, the total damage inflicted by the squadron in this attack may never be known. None of these 15 planes returned. The sole survivor of the 30 officers and men of this squadron was Ensign G. H. Gay, Jr., USNR, who scored one torpedo hit on an enemy carrier before he was shot down.

9. Other carrier-based groups of torpedo planes proceeded to press the attack after the enemy had been located. In spite of heavy losses during these attacks, the torpedo planes engaged the attention of the enemy fighters and anti-aircraft batteries to such a degree that our dive bombers were able to drop bombs after bomb on the enemy ships without serious interference. As the result, the Navy dive bombers scored many hits and during the phase of the action inflicted upon the enemy the following damage:

(a) The Kaga, Akagi and Soryu, aircraft carriers, were severely damaged. Gasoline planes caught on their flight decks ignited, starting fires which burned until each carrier had sunk.

(b) Two battleships were hit. One was left burning fiercely.

(c) One destroyer was hit and is believed to have sunk.

10. Shortly after this battle, a force of about 36 enemy planes from the undamaged carrier Hiryu attacked the U. S. aircraft carrier Yorktown and her escorts. Eleven of 15 July

(Continued on Next Page)

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U. S. War Communiques

(Continued from Preceding Page)

10. Bombers in the group were shot down by our fighters before their bombs were dropped. Seven got through our fighter protection. Of these 7, one was disintegrated by a surface ship's anti-aircraft fire; a second dropped its bombload into the sea and plunged after it; while a third was torn to shreds by machinegun fire from U. S. fighter planes. Four enemy bombers escaped after scoring three direct hits.

11. Shortly afterward, 12 to 15 enemy torpedo planes escorted by fighters attacked the Yorktown. Between 4 and 7 of this group were destroyed by our fighters and 3 were shot down by anti-aircraft fire before they could launch their torpedoes. Five succeeded in launching torpedoes but all 5 were destroyed as they attempted to escape. The Yorktown was hit during this assault and put out of action. The damage caused a list which rendered her flight deck useless for landings and take-offs. Her aircraft, however, continued the battle operating from other United States carriers.

12. While this attack on the Yorktown was in progress, some of her own planes located the Japanese carrier Hiryu in company with battleships, cruisers and destroyers. Our carrier planes immediately launched an attack against this newly located force. The Hiryu was hit repeatedly and left blazing from stem to stern. She sank the following morning. Two of the enemy battleships were pounded severely by bombs and the heavy cruiser was damaged severely.

13. During the same afternoon (4 June), a United States submarine scored three torpedo hits on the smoking carrier Soryu as the enemy was attempting to take it in tow. These hits caused an outbreak of fresh flames which engulfed the carrier and forced the crew to abandon ship. At about sunset heavy explosions and huge billows of smoke were observed. The Soryu sank during the night.

14. Just before sunset (4 June) United States Army bombers delivered a heavy bomb attack on the severely crippled and burning ships. Three hits were scored on a damaged carrier (probably the Akagi); one hit was scored on a large ship; one hit on a cruiser which was left burning; and one destroyer was damaged and believed to have sunk.

15. The situation at sundown on June 4, was as follows:

(a) United States forces had gained mastery of the air in the region of Midway.

(b) Two carriers, Kaga and Akagi, had been hit by many bombs and torpedoes from Army planes and carrier-based Naval aircraft in the morning, and the Akagi had been further damaged by Army aircraft in the late afternoon. One of these two carriers was reported by Ensign Gay to have been shelled and finished off by a Japanese cruiser. Both enemy carriers sank or were sunk by the Japanese before morning.

(c) The Soryu had been hit heavily by Marine Corps dive bombers, Army bombers, carrier-based planes, and a submarine. She sank during the night.

(d) The Hiryu had been put out of action by carrier aircraft after her own planes had damaged the Yorktown. The Hiryu sank early the following morning.

(e) Two enemy battleships had been damaged, one severely.

(f) One enemy destroyer had been sunk.

(g) One enemy transport and several other ships had been damaged.

(h) The USS Yorktown had been put out of action.

16. Early in the morning of 5 June, an enemy submarine shelled Midway briefly but caused no damage. Our shore batteries returned the fire. At dawn our forces were marshalling their strength for further assaults against the enemy fleets which by now had separated into several groups, all in full retreat. Unfavorable flying weather made search to the northwest of Midway difficult and hazardous but a flight of U. S. Army "Flying Fortresses" managed to contact an enemy contingent of battleships and cruisers to the westward of Midway. They attacked, and scored a direct hit on the damaged cruiser. Another bomb damaged the same cruiser's steering gear. She was last observed listing badly and turning in tight circles. This attack was followed quickly by a second Army air force attack which scored a hit on the stern of a heavy cruiser. Meanwhile, at about noon (5 June) U. S. Marine Corps aircraft located the damaged enemy cruiser and delivered one direct hit.

17. In the afternoon of 5 June, Army "Flying Fortresses" attacked enemy cruisers again and scored three direct hits upon one heavy cruiser. On the return trip, one of three planes was lost; a second was forced down at sea 15 miles from Midway. All except one of the crew of the second plane were rescued. A local bad weather condition to the northwest of Midway hampered the search operations of our carrier planes which were seeking the enemy in that area. Throughout the night of 5-6 June, our aircraft carriers steamed to the westward in pursuit of the enemy.

18. Early in the morning of 6 June a search by carrier aircraft discovered two groups of enemy ships, each containing cruisers and destroyers. Between 9:30 and 10:00 a. m., our carrier planes attacked one group which contained the heavy cruisers Mikuma and Mogami and three destroyers. At least two bomb hits were scored on each cruiser. One of the destroyers was sunk. The attack was carried on until 5:30 p. m. The Mikuma was sunk shortly after noon. The Mogami was gutted and subsequently sunk. Another enemy cruiser and a destroyer also were hit during these series of attacks.

19. It was during this afternoon (6 June) that the U. S. destroyer Hammann was torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine. Most of her crew were rescued. The Hammann was the destroyer announced as lost in Admiral Nimitz' Communique No. 4 (7 June 1942).

20. After 6 June repeated attempts were made to contact the remainder of the Japanese invasion fleet but without success. It was on 9 June, while one of these searches was being carried out by a group of long-range Army medium bombers under the command of Maj. Gen. Clarence L. Tinker, USA, that the plane carrying General Tinker was forced down at sea and lost.

21. The following is a recapitulation of the damage inflicted upon the enemy during the battle of Midway:

(a) Four Japanese aircraft carriers, the Kaga, Akagi, Soryu and Hiryu were sunk.

(b) Three battleships were damaged by bomb and torpedo hits, one severely.

(c) Two heavy cruisers, the Mogami and the Mikuma were sunk. Three others were damaged, one or two severely.

(d) One light cruiser was damaged.

(e) Three destroyers were sunk and several others were damaged by bombs.

(f) At least three transports or auxiliary ships were damaged and one or more sunk.

(g) An estimated 275 Japanese aircraft were destroyed or lost at sea through a lack of flight decks on which to land.

(h) Approximately 4,800 Japanese were killed or drowned.

22. Our total personnel losses were 92 officers and 215 enlisted men.

23. Our forces fought under the command of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, USN, Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet. Other officers who held important commands during the battle were Lt. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, USA, Commanding General, Hawaiian Department; Maj. Gen. W. W. Hale, USA, Head of the Bombing Command of the Army Air Force in Hawaii and Brig. Gen. Henry K. Pickett, USMC, Commander of U. S. Marine Corps forces in the Hawaiian area.

24. Among the officers who held important commands at the scene of the action were Maj. Gen. C. L. Tinker, USA, Commander of the Army Air Force in Hawaii. General Tinker was lost in action, Vice Adm., then Rear Adm. F. J. Fletcher, USN, Rear Adm. R. A. Spruance, USN, Rear Adm. T. C. Kincaid, USN, and Rear Adm. W. W. Smith, USN, had commands at sea throughout the action. Capt. C. T. Simard, USN, had command of the Naval Air Station at Midway. Col. Harold D. Shannon, USMC, was the Commanding Officer of Ground Troops at Midway. Lt. Col. Ira L. Kimes, USMC, was the Commanding Officer of the Marine Corps Aircraft at Midway. Lt. Col. W. C. Sweeney, Jr., USA, commanded a formation of heavy Army bombers.

25. The battle of Midway was a complex and wide-spread action involving a number of engagements lasting more than three days and nights. Even our active participants in the numerous attacks and counter-attacks are unable to give confidently an accurate account of the damage inflicted by any one group in the many individual and unified attacks of our Army, Navy, and Marine Corps personnel.

GEN. STILWELL'S HQ. CHINA

10 July 1942

One Japanese two-engined observation plane was shot down at Hengyang 9 July.

11 July 1942

Allied planes bombed the Japanese headquarters at Linchuan on 7 July. Results were satisfactory. Two of our planes failed to return.

GEN. MacARTHUR'S HQ. AUSTRALIA

12 July 1942

Port Moresby: An enemy formation of nineteen bombers escorted by eight fighters unsuccessfully attacked shipping in the harbor, all bombs falling wide of the target.

Our fighters intercepted and shot down three enemy bombers and one fighter and damaged three bombers. Two of our planes are missing.

Buna: Two enemy Zero fighters were destroyed and one damaged, probably destroyed, in a combat with an Allied bomber air unit. All our planes returned.

Advance World War Officers

Legislation advancing seven retired generals who served in the World War was approved this week by the President.

The bill, H. R. 9081, results in the promotion to lieutenant general of Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, USA-Ret., and the advancement to major general of Brigadier Generals Joseph C. Castner, Harley B. Ferguson, William P. Jackson, George H. Jamerson, Julian P. Lindsey and Paul A. Wolf.

All of these officers were recommended for promotion or commended for gallantry during the World War.

Did You Read—

the following important service stories last week:

House, Army study new uniform allowance legislation?

New warrant specialties for Navy may cause changes in names of petty officer ratings?

Comptroller asked to rule on pay of higher period for Reserve, National Guard officers?

House acceptance of new Navy Women's Reserve bill delayed?

The Civil Air Patrol?

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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Foreign Affairs—In connection with our international relations and for our war effort, it is of present and future interest and value that Frederick Moore, foreign correspondent of leading American and English newspapers, and for fourteen years American Adviser of the Japanese Foreign Office, has published through Scribner's Sons the book entitled *With Japan's Leaders* (\$2.75). In the style of factual reporting for which he is noted, Mr. Moore has told the intimate record of his long association with statesmen and ambassadors of Japan, which, as a loyal American citizen, he summarily terminated the moment the Japanese treacherously struck at Pearl Harbor. He obviously has no illusions about the ruthless character of the Army Government of Japan, which condoned assassination in order to stifle domestic criticism of its policy of brutal aggression. He has great respect for the Japanese, holding them as stout-hearted and determined as their German ally, and he points out that their minds tend to see clearly and plan carefully before taking action. He insists that we must defeat them, and that we can no more compromise with them than with the Germans, for partial success on the part of either would mean continuance of the controlling Prussian caste in power and preparation for further aggression. In going to war Mr. Moore says the Japanese Army and Navy had seen that their only hope of victory lay in quick success. Time was against them. Cut off from overseas markets, their greatest source of revenue, and from overseas supply, upon which their national structure depended, they had to conquer quickly, or face impotence and eventual collapse. It was, therefore, largely in desperation that they undertook to achieve their goal by one colossal and general assault.

Yet while they seized the Far Eastern oil regions, he points out the earth was "scorched," and he inquires whether their man power has the machine tools essential for drilling the wells and reconstructing the refineries. The "New Order" was imposed in China, but the people there ceased production. Moreover, incalculable weakness has followed astounding success. Japanese losses on land and sea have been enormous, scores of vessels and airplanes have been sunk or damaged, and replacements and repairs on the scale the United States can provide, are impossible for Japanese resources. In the battle of the Coral Sea and Midway, Japan lost probably more ships than she can replace even in a year of normal times.

Few Americans grasped the significance of the sinking of the Panay. Ambassador Saito, with whom Mr. Moore was on intimate terms, as he was with all the subsequent ambassadors, regarded the outrage as evidence of an evil symptom. Mr. Moore looked upon it as a "foul piece of business," and placed the responsibility for it upon Colonel Kingoro Hashimoto, a well known fanatic, who resented the presence of Americans and Britons about Nanking, and believed that by audacious attack made directly upon American and British Naval vessels, the whole body of foreigners could be frightened out of the Japanese line of advance against the Chinese. Also, Mr. Moore holds the attacks upon Pearl Harbor and other places, which occurred simultaneously, could not have been made with less than a month of decision and preparation. Orders must have been issued to the Naval and Military Commands to proceed to their several stations and make ready for action, about the time Minister Kurusu, signatory of the Alliance with the Axis, was sent to Washington to assist Ambassador Nomura in presenting one more opportunity to the American Government to come to terms. He points out that the dispatch of troops to southern Indo-China already begun, was rapidly increased, fleets of vessels were sent secretly with sealed orders to the several positions they were to attack, notably Pearl Harbor, the Philippines and Hong Kong, and the date for simultaneous operations was fixed. In connection with these operations, he told of deceptions practiced by the Tokyo Government through its unwitting ambassador, to lull us into a sense of false security, for instance, minimization of the strength of troops sent to southern Indo-China, and denial that a "vengeance" speech directed at the United States and Britain, had been delivered by Premier Tojo, when as a matter of probability it was. The truth seems to be from what Mr. Moore writes, that Japan was determined to break the economic and military cordon strangling her if the American Government would not lift it, and anticipated that the latter would remain firm.

Mr. Moore is convinced it was the way of the Japanese Army to provoke attack and thereby humbug its own people and those of foreign countries as well. When advances were contemplated, the Army's practice was not to let the Embassies abroad know of its plans, and sometimes it did not inform the Foreign Office. Thereby it felt the ambassadors were placed in a better position to carry out the pretense of their country having been attacked. This was true of Manchuria, which the Army transformed into the puppet state of Manchukuo, and of the Marco Polo Bridge affair, with its unspeakable atrocities, and of the extension of the war to the Yangtze River Region, and later to all of China. Mr. Moore describes the rising doubt of the Japanese word in Washington, of the patience of Mr. Stimson, and subsequently of the President and Secretary Hull, of the writing of notes of protest, of the decision finally reached by our Government that notes were no longer effective, and the inauguration of the policy of retaliation expressed in trade restrictions and embargoes. He speaks of the concern of the Japanese at the continuance of our Fleet in the Pacific, and reveals the surprising fact that Ambassador Saito earnestly hoped the United States would fortify Guam in the belief that such action might force a change of attitude by the Army. He speaks of Matsuoka as a political sensationalist, who loves the limelight and signed the Alliance with the Axis at the wrong moment for his country, and in consequence, was eliminated from the Cabinet.

The writer of this review had frequent talks with Admiral Nomura, who said he came to Washington only on the pledge that his Government would not war upon the United States. This Mr. Moore emphatically confirms. Repeatedly, Mr. Moore declares the Ambassador said to him: "It will be a crime for these two countries to fight each other. . . . It will be a crime against all the many innocent people who will have to suffer and sacrifice. . . . But the crime will be committed." And the Ambassador sought in every way he could devise to develop a formula of peace, but his hopes were disappointed. He was told that when he returned to Japan he might be assassinated. "That would not matter," he replied, "one life to save so many who are innocent."

Mr. Moore's work is valuable in so many respects that space is inadequate to discuss them. To our Army and Navy, it will illuminate Japanese character and characteristics, necessary knowledge in war. To the student of Government, it will reemphasize the terrible consequences of military domination. The diplomat will be amazed at the ignorance in which Japanese ambassadors were kept, and the way in

which they were used. The propagandist will note the expenditure of huge sums and, as Mr. Moore advised the Japanese, the waste and harm of such effort. The historian will regard the book as a contribution of real worth to knowledge. But also impressive is the statesmanlike advice which Mr. Moore gave to Japan, and which the Japanese Army control disregarded, and the help he furnished to our own Government during the trying years before the Japanese struck. It follows that *With Japan's Leaders* is a book every well informed man and woman should read, not only for present information and interest, but for future reference as the war in the Pacific progresses and the ultimate peace negotiations proceed.

The world is waiting with tense concern the outcome of the battles in Russia and Egypt. Success of either campaign would enable Hitler to obtain oil, in both to inaugurate a movement through the Near East to join the Japanese marching into India. Menaced by the German advance, Turkey, under the new Premier Saracoglu is continuing to pursue the policy of non-belligerency, but the pressure upon her to join the Axis has been increased by the Hitler advance into Russia. In India, Ghandi, still prating about freedom, has obtained the support of the All India Congress, and thus the people of that peninsula are encouraging Japanese aggression. The President twice appealed to Laval to agree to the transfer of the French warships in Alexandria to the Red Sea or to Martinique, and has been rebuffed. Under Secretary of State Welles now declares the British would be justified in sinking the vessels, rather than permit their capture or transfer to a port under Vichy control.

Pursuing the pattern followed in the case of other countries with which we have become involved in war, the United States has withdrawn its consuls from Finland and has revoked the exequaturs of Finnish consuls in this country. This action undoubtedly was based on information showing that the Finnish Army was moving beyond the boundaries of the region seized by Russia as a result of the war of 1939 and reconquered by Finland this year.

Army Air Forces—Chief of the United States Bomber Command in the European theater of war is Brig. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, 46 years old, a native of Llano County in Texas. As head of the bomber command, he is second to Maj. Gen. Carl ("Tooney") Spaatz, the newly named leader of America's flying fighters in Europe. General Eaker's record dates back to World War I when he was assigned to the Air Corps. With General Spaatz he was one of the pilots in the Army's plane "Question Mark" that established an up-to-date endurance record of more than 150 hours back in 1928. He also is credited with making the first transcontinental "blind" flight in 1939 in an Army pursuit plane that was hooded over. He is said to be one of the country's best all-around pilots.

Former Lt. Gov. Buron Fitts, of Monrovia, Calif., who also held the post of District Attorney in Los Angeles County, has just been commissioned a major in AAC and assigned to the Air Transport Command in Washington, D. C., according to a War Department announcement.

Due to the necessity of greatly expanding the training of radio aviation operators for the AAF, the Technical Training Command will open one of the largest schools in the world in Chicago, the War Department announced. Training of many thousands of radio operators will begin at Chicago as soon as the necessary arrangements for housing and classroom facilities have been completed. The Congress and Stevens Hotels will be taken over by the command and after necessary alterations, the schools will be opened in the near future.

The importance of the bombardier and gunner to the bombing missions of AAF was emphasized recently by Col. Eugene L. Eubank, AC, one of the last men to leave the island of Java and who is now in Washington, D. C.

"No matter how good your pilot is," he declared, "the success of the mission depends entirely on the bombardier and gunner. The flight is so designed that the bombardier can drop his bombs on the target. He is most important. . . . If he is not on the job, alert and ready, all the preparation may be wasted."

"The same goes for the gunner. If he is not alert, the plane will never get to its target. It will be intercepted by the enemy pursuit ships. Gunners, time and time again, when one has been wounded, have taken up each others work and their accurate fire has forced the enemy planes to retire. The bombardier and gunner can never be given too much credit."

American ferry pilots arriving on the West Coast of Africa enter a sportsman's paradise according to Maj. Thomas L. Dawson, AC, recently returned from an eight-month stay in Africa. Among the experiences of Major Dawson was a playful tussle with a 250-pound lion cub, he reports. "I was ferrying a British ship across Africa," said Major Dawson, "and landed at a field in the Sudan. I taxied into line and had stepped off behind the wing when a full-maned lion scampered up to me, slugged me in the back with his paw and knocked me against the ship. I was startled, to say the least, and uncertain as to what to do. A British officer, standing nearby, called 'Hit him back. . . . he wants to play!' I didn't feel playful, but there wasn't anything else I could do. I took off my glove and slapped him over the snout. The lion came back, much in the manner of a playful St. Bernard dog. He had a paw like four or five catcher's mitts, and heavy, too. Then he grabbed my arm in his mouth, apparently in a friendly gesture, because he didn't clamp down. I've still got my arm to prove that. I finally managed to edge away. I never did find out if the lion was somebody's pet. He certainly wasn't mine."

Climaxing more than 18 months of intensive work in getting Luke Field, Ariz., into good running order, Brig. Gen. Ennis C. Whitehead has turned it over to Lt. Col. W. A. R. Robertson as acting commandant and was given a gala dinner by the people of Phoenix who were headed by Governor Sidney P. Osborn in the speechmaking that followed. His work there has been one of constructing out of the desert probably the largest single engine advanced flying school in the country, together with an entire network of military installations extending from 20 miles on one side of the city to 150 miles on the other. He has gone to an undesignated part of the country's war machine, and his family has returned to their home in Westphalia, Kans.

That Germany has between 12,000 and 18,000 glider and parachute troop graduates yearly is the gist of information reaching the War Department. This is said to be in addition to glider pilots who are being trained all over Germany. A third element is airborne infantry, for which any required number of soldiers simply are assigned for transportation to any field of operations. Practically all German power pilots are also competent glider pilots since they receive their preliminary training in the gliders.



A German glider regiment consists of three battalions composed of four companies each, three of rifles and one of heavier equipment, such as machine guns and mortars. Each regiment also has a 13th company equipped with 75-mm. howitzers and a 14th company with 37-mm. anti-tank guns. One wing is assigned to each glider regiment. The wing is divided into four groups, each group consisting of 12 squadrons. The gliders are usually towed single or double. The ordinary glider for tactical use carries 10 fully equipped soldiers and an equal number is carried in the tow-plane.

A larger German glider on which fairly complete information has been obtained is the Gotha, with accommodations for 23 fully equipped soldiers including two pilots. This high-wing, twin-boom monoplane glider has a wing span of 79 feet and a length of 62 feet, 6 inches. It has a wheeled undercarriage that can be dropped in flight. Landing is effected on three skids, the forward one being retracted in flight.

Capt. George Henry Haddock, assistant chief of the Press Division of Public Relations Office of the AAF, who recently was taken ill while on tour with the British and American war heroes, has just been advanced to the rank of major. He is recovering from an emergency operation performed at Salt Lake City, Utah.

Polaris Flight Academy's War Eagle Field at Lancaster, Calif., which has been exclusively a training field for Royal Air Force cadets sent here from England, will be taken over by the AAF as a civilian-operated basic training school, according to joint announcement by the West Coast Air Force Training Center and Maj. C. C. Moseley, president of Polaris. No more British cadets will be received at the school. Operation of the school by Polaris will continue precisely as it has heretofore, the only difference being that AAF cadets will replace the RAF student body.

Army Ground Forces—The IV Army Corps began its 1942 maneuver schedule on July 1 in the Carolina area, during which it will stress air-ground co-ordination, as well as operations by small task forces in night assaults and defenses, it was announced by Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, Commanding General of the Army Ground Forces. Preference has been given to limiting the size of maneuvering forces to Corps and staggering the periods during which each participating unit will take the field. More than before, the tempo of this year's maneuvers will be directed to a calculated understanding of the tasks that must be accomplished, said General McNair. Maneuver headquarters are at Wadesboro, N. C.

One of the most important objectives of the program will be to learn how effective are those units which have been trained in all types of operation. The field operations will feature smashing offensive tactics marked by teamwork of ground, air, and armored forces and the determination of the power of their united efforts as the result of recent training.

Headquarters of the IV Corps are at Providence, R. I., under the command of Maj. Gen. Ernest J. Dawley, USA, a graduate of West Point, the Command and General Staff School, and the Army War College.

An acceleration of the toughening of battle practice courses has been instituted by the Army Ground Forces. Emphasis now is on close-in fighting where soldiers are taught the possibilities of their weapons under all circumstances. Noise of battle, confusion, and problems presented in a realistic manner will enable the soldiers to cope with situations before they are presented to them.

Actual battlefield situations are depicted as closely as possible and soldiers learn a sound solution. Perhaps a piece of steel flashing in the sunlight discloses the enemy and is the signal for the close-in operation. A shot from an ambushed foe gives a glimpse of a retreating figure as he searches for a protected area or other methods of sending the soldiers into the training action. All types of obstacles are presented. Walls, ditches, hedges, streams or shell holes handicap the advance while the enemy, in an advantageous position, seems to command the situation. The battle course has a dozen or more stations with the advancing soldier encountering varied problems as he continues toward his objective. The soldier learns as he advances—critique is held at the end of the course and officers point out a suitable action in each of the several situations that has confronted him. Critiques often are held at various stations along the course so that there will be no repetition of common errors.

War-time maneuvers under closely simulated combat conditions in the rough country of Louisiana will begin for troops of the Third Army 3 August, Headquarters Third Army, Lt. Gen. Walter Krueger commanding, announced this week. No soldier will attend who has not completed a 25-mile march with full field equipment. Operations in the Louisiana area will be limited to troops within Army Corps. Opposing forces will be designated Red and Blue. The Army Corps will furnish maneuver units from infantry, field artillery, tank destroyer, and engineer units participating in the maneuvers. Other cavalry, armored force, antiaircraft and air support units will furnish their own umpires. A Third Army Umpires' School was conducted at Camp Bullis, Texas, during June to insure uniform and thorough instruction in this function. It is the duty of the umpire, by signals and verbal instructions, to state the varying tactical situation and to decide which of the opposing forces has the advantage.

Marine Corps—Three high ranking Marine officers have been promoted on the regular list, according to the announcement this week from Corps Headquarters. Brig. Gen. George Richards, USMC, and Brig. Gen. Charles G. Long, USMC, have been advanced to the grade of major general and Col. William G. Powell, USMC, to that of brigadier general. These promotions are made in accordance with the Congressional act approved 23 Feb. 1942, which provides advancement for retired officers who have been specially commended for the performance of duty in actual combat.

Major General Richards, of College Park, near Staunton, Va., who was retired in 1938, in 1920 was awarded the DSM for "exceptionally meritorious service in a duty of great responsibility" in that through his energy and efforts in handling the paymaster's department it was able to successfully meet the greatly increased demands made upon it during World War I. Major General Long, of 3 School Street, North Dartmouth, Mass., who was retired in 1921 because of poor health, was commended by the Navy Department for meritorious services during the Boxer Rebellion in China, and of the military governor of Santo Domingo "for the loyal and efficient service of the (Second Marine) Brigade." Brigadier General Powell, whose home has been at Villa Camelia, Venice, A. M., France, since 1929, was retired after 35 years of active service and was on duty in China during the Boxer troubles, participating in the Battle of Tientsin and being named captain by brevet "for distinguished conduct and public service in the presence of the enemy."

After serving two years in the Irish Canadian Highland Regiment, Patrick Clinch, of Saginaw, Mich., has joined the Marines and is at the Parris Island (S. C.) training center. Dolan was serving as instructor in Canada when the Japanese forces attacked Pearl Harbor. He was wearing the kilts of his Highland regiment

when he reported to the Marine base and there switched to the olive green and khaki.

Capt. Robert Workman (CG), USN, Chief of Navy Chaplains, assisted at the dedication of a new organ to the Marines' hero dead since 7 December 1941 on Sunday, 12 July, at the Quantico (Va.) Marine Chapel. Miss Helen Jepson, Metropolitan Opera star, aided in the musical program.

Bureau of Aeronautics—A new Naval reserve aviation base will be erected at Ottumwa, Ia., according to the announcement by Secretary Frank Knox. It will have a capacity of 800 students early next Winter when it will receive its first quota of student flyers. Immediate construction of barracks, hangars and airfields is planned.

Reserve officers and enlisted personnel have been made a part of the Navy's program of 30,000 pilots annually, says a Navy Department statement. Provision has been made to allow officers to receive flight training while holding their commissions and these new rules make flight training possible for reserve enlisted men. Those seeking commissions as pilots of heavier than air training reserve officers must have had a year's sea service in a ship or aircraft squadron as an officer of the line; they must be under 27 years in age, physically and temperamentally qualified and have the recommendation of their commanding officer. When they successfully complete flight training they will be transferred to Class A-V(G), USNR. Those qualifying for lighter than air training reserve officers must be lieutenants (jg) and under 31 years of age, together with the other qualifications of the heavier than air candidates.

Reserve officers of the line who do not meet the service requirements for training as officer pilots and who desire to train as aviation cadets may do so provided they have completed at least eight or more months of active duty. They must, however, vacate their commissions. Upon completion of flight training they will receive new commissions in the A-V(N) classification with their date of rank to start at the time of the completion of their aviation training.

Refresher flight training courses are available to reserve officers who formerly were Naval aviators or aviation pilots or who have had civil pilot training. Those who have been civilian pilots must not be less than 18 years old nor more than 39 and they must also have held a commercial pilot's license or be private pilots with at least 300 hours flying time in aircraft of 100 horsepower or more.

Enlisted personnel who meet requirements may take flight training as aviation cadets and become commissioned officers or take aviation pilot training and become enlisted pilots provided they are recommended by their commanding officers within assigned quotas. The general requirements for aviation cadets are that candidates be United States citizens of 10 years' standing, be between 18 and 27 years old, unmarried and have a diploma from an accredited high school and eight months of service on active duty.

Army Services of Supply—Under the direction of Col. Albert J. Browning, AUS, Chief of the Purchases Branch, Services of Supply, the War Department's 1,500 pages of procurement regulations have been reduced to a single book of 100 pages. These new regulations incorporate all information contained in directives and memoranda which supplemented previous regulations. Lt. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, commanding officer of the division, made revision of these procurement regulations one of its prime duties.

The new regulations retain all the information on which the War Department's procurement policy is based. The provisions of various Acts of Congress and Executive Orders have been correlated along with Departmental instructions. They provide interpretations of procurement procedure for Army contracting officers and for contractors, and to speed the negotiation and award of contracts. Completed 1 July, the regulations are being sent to all contracting officers in the field. Most are authorized to negotiate contracts up to \$5,000,000. The regulations are divided into 11 subjects covering: (1) General Instructions, (2) Negotiated Purchases, (3) Contracts, (4) Bonds and Insurance, (5) Foreign Purchases, (6) Interbranch and Interdepartmental Purchases, (7) Disposition of Surplus and Unserviceable Property, (8) Federal, State, and Local Taxes (9) Labor, (10) Emergency Plant Facilities and (11) Miscellaneous Purchase Instructions.

Provost Marshal General's Department—Training for hundreds of officers and men, including more than 300 World War officers, was begun last week at the Provost Marshal General's School Center, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga. Under command of Col. Archer L. Lerch, former Deputy Provost Marshal General, and directed by Col. Hobart B. Brown, Director of the Provost Marshal General's Schools, the refresher, criminal investigation, and officer candidate course, were inaugurated at the new center.

The World War officers were enrolled in the six-week refresher course, while 135 enlisted men began the criminal investigations course, with successful candidates to be made sergeants and sent to outfits throughout the country.

It is significantly stated that the new school center permits a tenfold expansion of Provost Marshal General training activities.

Finance Department—Army Regulations 35-3880, concerning pay of civilian employees in connection with appointment or change in status, have been promulgated and supersede regulations of 16 April, 1940, including section 1, Circ. No. 50, 1939; section II, Circ. No. 72, 1940; and Circ. No. 205, 1941.

Also released are regulations 35-6040, relating to payments under formal and informal contracts. This pamphlet is subsequent to regulations of 15 March, 1939, including section Circ. No. 31, section I, Circ. No. 39, and paragraph 2, Circ. No. 143, 1940; and section II, Circ. No. 138, and section II, Circ. No. 140, 1941.

New Finance Offices have been established at Richmond, Va., and Jacksonville, Fla.

Commanding officer of the Finance Office at Jacksonville is Maj. James E. Allen, assisted by 1st Lt. E. J. Tingle. At Richmond, 1st Lt. L. D. Skaggs is in charge.

The War Department has released regulations relating to the fiscal features of interdepartmental procurements. These regulations, AR 35-890 supersede previous orders of 23 Feb., 1938, including C 1, 1 Dec., 1939; and section VI, Circ. No. 82, 1942.

Dental Corps—Army orders calling for his patient to leave immediately for Washington, D. C., did not deter Maj. J. Nick Stribling, post dental surgeon at the Wellston, Ga., Air Depot, from completing dental work he had begun for Lt. Col. Walter E. Nicol. Flying in an Army plane at 8,000 feet, Maj. Stribling completed his work.

Chaplains—Plans to move the Army Chaplain School from Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., were disclosed by the War Department yesterday.

Members of the fourth class now in session at the school will complete their instruction at the present location, but the Fifth Session, scheduled to begin 10 Aug., will begin at Harvard, where facilities are described as "ample" with no construction to be undertaken.

Ch. William D. Cleary is commandant of the Chaplain School, which has a faculty of 11 officers.

Medical Department—From a town "somewhere in England" come press reports revealing that a new hospital now being operated for British military and civilians by a unit of the American Hospital in Britain, financed by the British War Relief Society, will be taken over by the United States Army.

American staff members of the hospital, director of which is Dr. Edward H. Wilson, professor of Orthopedic Surgery at Ohio State University who succeeded his brother, Dr. Philip D. Wilson, clinical Professor of Orthopedic Surgery at Columbia University, will join our Army, the report stated. The staff includes 10 doctors, six technicians and 14 nurses who are Americans. The remaining members of the staff of the 600-bed hospital are British or Canadians.

It was indicated that the transfer of this hospital to the Army may presage a system whereby there will be permanent United States hospitals in Britain and permanent British hospitals in the United States.

Col. Harry L. Dale, commanding officer of the Billings General Hospital, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., reports that nearly 3,000 patients have passed through the hospital since Pvt. Edmund Steele was admitted as the first patient on 15 July, 1941. Maj. Maurice Davidson, hospital registrar, meanwhile revealed that there have been only 20 deaths among the patients, four of these being CCC enrollees. There are 154 officers assigned to the hospital, 106 nurses, and eight warrant officers.

Surgeon General J. Esquerro Lopez, of the Republic of Colombia, was an official visitor at the Medical Field Service School, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., last week, when he was escorted on an inspection tour of the post by Brig. Gen. Addison D. Davis, commandant of the school and Assistant Surgeon General. Surgeon General Esquerro Lopez, who was honored with a special ceremonial review, was accompanied to the school by Lt. Col. Leon L. Gardner, MC, public relations officer, Office of the Surgeon General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

Col. Albert S. Dabney, MC, assistant commandant of the Medical Field Service School, presented diplomas on 11 July, to 52 Medical Department officers, graduates of a one-month training course, who will be assigned to medical battalions of four new triangular Infantry Divisions. Meanwhile the Sixth Special Cadre Class began its training on 13 July, with 52 officers reporting for instruction.

Lt. Col. Frank D. Edlington has been appointed post surgeon at Scott Field, Ill., Army Air Forces radio training center, succeeding Lt. Col. Louis M. Field, transferred to the staff of Maj. Gen. Frederick L. Martin, commanding general of the 2nd District, Air Forces Technical Training Command, St. Louis, Mo.

The 9th General Hospital, under command of Lt. Col. Ralph F. Bowers, whose personnel is derived from physicians and nurses of the New York Hospital and Cornell University Medical College, has been inducted at Ft. Banks, Mass. The unit has the same name as the New York Hospital group which served at Chateauroux, France, in the World War. Miss Marie L. Troupe is chief nurse.

Army Nurse Corps—What problem, if any, is being created as a result of Army nurses marrying?—this was the question which the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL this week put to Army Nurse Corps officials. They answered that while the problem is not a critical one as yet, many nurses have been detached from service as a result of their marrying. These officials emphasized that nurses are detached from service immediately, and that no provisions have been made at the present time to continue them on active duty.

Meanwhile, it was stated that married nurses, whose husbands are Service officers officially listed as "missing in action," may serve in the Army Nurse Corps.

Quartermaster Corps—Elimination of the bi-swing back in all future purchases of enlisted men's service coats will save at least an eighth of a yard of wool in each coat, Quartermaster Corps officials disclosed.

Chief advantage of the bi-swing coat, the official announcement said, is that its three side pleats offer great flexibility and freedom of arm movement. Since the advent of the field jacket, which utilize only a small amount of wool in the lining, the service coat has been used primarily as a dress coat and its free action back is therefore not as necessary as it was when it was used as a field garment.

The new coat retains the belted back, with all shoulder loops, linings, pipings and facing to be made of cotton cloth entirely. The new garment will also have a change in construction of the lower side pockets from a bellows type to a secured, turned and stitched inside hanging pocket, which will not alter the appearance of the coat but will simplify its construction.

Brig. Gen. William A. McCain, commanding general of the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot since 1934, was retired on 30 June. He has been succeeded by Col. Robert C. Brady, formerly executive officer at the depot.

Born in 1878, General McCain has had more than 40 years of military service and is a recipient of the Distinguished Service Medal for "exceptionally meritorious and distinguished" services in the operations during the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives in 1918. He also saw service as director of the Army Industrial College.

Col. Henry B. Barry, QMC, commanding officer of the Jersey City, N. J., Quartermaster Depot, has announced contract awards for 2,500,000 pounds of hard, stick candy for soldiers overseas. Capt. Arnold L. Corbin, QMC, of the Procurement Division, headed by Lt. Col. Charles Cavelli, Jr., reports that the candy will be packed in half-pound paper bags, with 20 bags placed in a special shipping container. There will be seven flavors, peppermint will predominate, and the pieces will run from 80 to 140 per pound. All of the candy will be of the "sanded" type, with a coat of fine granulated sugar to prevent adhering of pieces in warm climates.

Col. George A. King, (Cav.) QMC, has been named First Corps Area Quartermaster by Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, commanding general, to succeed Col. James F. Byron, QMC, ordered to other duties. Colonel King has been Quartermaster at Camp Edwards, Mass., since that camp started in September, 1940.

Maj. Gen. James E. Edmunds, commanding general of Camp Lee, Va., and Col. George Horkan, QMC, acting commandant of the Quartermaster School, were principal speakers at the graduation of the largest officer candidate graduating class in the history of the school. More than 1,200 men were commissioned second lieutenants. Candidates passed in review before Lt. Col. George M. Grimes, QMC, regimental commander.

Army General Hospitals—Official announcement has been made of the names given to the new general hospitals now under construction in the United States. They are: Baxter Gen. Hospital, Spokane, Wash.; McCaw Gen. Hospital, Walla Walla, Wash.; Hammond Gen. Hospital, Modesto, Calif.; Torney Gen. Hospital, Palm Springs, Calif.; McCloskey Gen. Hospital, Temple, Tex.; Harmon Gen. Hospital, Longview, Tex.; Borden Gen. Hospital, Chickasha, Okla.; Bushnell Gen. Hospital, Brigham City, Utah; Schick Gen. Hospital, Clinton, Iowa; Kennedy Gen. Hospital, Memphis, Tenn.; Percy Jones Gen. Hospital, Battle Creek, Mich.; Nichols Gen. Hospital, Louisville, Ky.; Woodrow Wilson Gen. Hospital, Staunton, Va.; Moore Gen. Hospital, Swannanoa, N. C., and Valley Forge Gen. Hospital, Phoenixville, Pa.

Army Postal Service—Erroneous or insufficient addresses have caused many letters to be held up by the Army Postal Service despite the fact that it already has delivered millions of letters to service men overseas. Mail sent to Army personnel outside the United States should clearly show (1) the grade, first name, middle initial, and last name of the one addressed, followed by his Army serial number (if known); it also should contain the letter or number of the company or organization of which he is a member; the designation of the regiment or separate battalion to which his company belongs; and the Army Post Office number in care of the appropriate Postmaster. The name and address of the sender should appear in the upper left hand corner of the envelope, and sufficient space should be left to allow for endorsements by forwarding agents. The location overseas should not be used under any circumstances. Before a man is sent overseas, he is furnished an APO number and instructions that mail be sent in care of the Postmaster in a certain city. This should be sent those relatives and close friends from whom he receives mail. If this APO number is missing from letters to him, considerable delay is caused until his name and location are found. All mail sent posts, camps, or stations in the United States should show everything except the number of an APO. Soldiers are being asked to communicate all the facts to their correspondents.

Civil Air Patrol—At least 25 merchant ships have been saved by the Civil Air Patrol and more than 250 survivors of sinkings have been rescued due to work of the new volunteer agency, Director James M. Landis of the Office of Civilian Defense reported to a Senate Appropriations Subcommittee.

Stating that the anti-submarine work of the C.A.P. had started with two boats, he revealed the patrol had had no trouble in obtaining flyers and that "We can double this service without difficulty."

He continued, "We have been credited with saving at least 25 merchant vessels as a result of crash dives on approaching submarines. We have picked up something over 250 survivors, that is, located them. Then, I cannot recall how many times we have called Army or Navy assistance after locating a submarine, to bring the striking power to that submarine. . . . One of the things the Civil Air Patrol does is to pick up violations of the navigation regulations, which is a very important thing. Very frequently some of these boats will violate the regulations as to how to go up and down the coast."

Dean Landis also discussed the C.A.P.'s courier service and forest patrol. (See War Program, 11 July issue of ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.) He stated that the C.A.P. has 4,500 aircraft available, has a membership of 51,000, of whom 20,000 are experienced pilots.

Adjutant General's Department—New tables of organization (T/O 7-1) for the adjutant general's section of an infantry division provide a substantial increase in personnel over the old set-up. Tests of operation of the new division, held in a command post exercise at the Adjutant General's School, Ft. Washington, Md., indicated that the organization adopted will work satisfactorily under actual field conditions according to the A. G. School Bulletin. Four officers, three warrant officers and 2 enlisted men (exclusive of those in the postal division) are provided under the new tables of organization. The office is organized into two main divisions, personnel and miscellaneous. At the head of the organization is the adjutant general, a lieutenant colonel, assisted by a warrant officer chief clerk and a technician fourth grade stenographer.

At the head of the personnel division is a captain, assistant adjutant general, who also has a warrant officer chief clerk. The personnel division is divided into four sections; enlisted, officers', reports and returns, and classification. At the head of the classification section is a captain, assistant adjutant general, who is assisted by a technical sergeant and two technicians fourth grade. The enlisted section consists of a technical sergeant, a technician third grade, a technician fourth grade and a technician fifth grade. The officers' section is comprised of a technician third grade, a technician fourth grade and a technician fifth grade. The reports and returns section has a technical sergeant, a technician third grade and a technician fourth grade.

The major, senior assistant adjutant general, heading the miscellaneous division, is assisted by a warrant officer chief clerk. The correspondence section of the division consists of a technician third grade and two technicians fourth grade. The records and mail section, headed by a master sergeant, has a technician of each grade, third, fourth and fifth. The publication and orders section consists of a technical sergeant, a technician third grade and two technicians fourth grade.

The postal division, commanded by the first lieutenant postal officer, consists of a staff sergeant, a sergeant, a corporal, a technician of each grade and two privates or privates first class.

Chemical Warfare Service—In a speech not given the widespread notice it merited, Maj. Gen. William N. Porter, Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service delivered the latest official word on the possible use of gas when he stated:

"In my opinion, the most powerful weapons still in Hitler's war 'hope chest' are in the realm of chemical warfare—poison gases, toxic smokes, and surprise incendiaries. Hitler is exasperated in continuing to wake up on the wrong side of the Channel every morning and may be counted upon to do something desperate. . . . We have various and effective forms of protection against known gases and these are being produced rapidly. We can take gas as we can anything else until victory is achieved."

"No fear," General Porter said, "but we shall be prepared to give it, too, and in greater quantities and, I trust, better kinds than our enemies."

He explained to a meeting of the North Carolina department of the American Legion how chemically created smoke screens are being utilized to cover the movement of troops, and pointed out that smoke "is an invaluable agent for the protection of production facilities and of civilians from bombing from the air."

UNITED STATES ARMY PAY TABLE
(Effective June 1, 1942)
UNDER PAY READJUSTMENT ACT OF 1942
Approved June 16, 1942

Grade	Pay period	Annual base pay	Less than 3 years' service	Over 3 years' service	Over 5 years' service	Over 6 years' service	Over 9 years' service	Over 10 years' service	Over 12 years' service	Over 15 years' service	Over 17 years' service	Over 18 years' service	Over 21 years' service	Over 23 years' service	Over 24 years' service	Over 27 years' service	Over 30 years' service	Rental With dependents	Subsistence (30-day month) No dependents	With dependents	No dependents
General of the Armies of the United States		\$13,500	\$1,125.00	\$1,125.00	\$1,125.00	\$1,125.00	\$1,125.00	\$1,125.00	\$1,125.00	\$1,125.00	\$1,125.00	\$1,125.00	\$1,125.00	\$1,125.00	\$1,125.00	\$1,125.00	\$1,125.00	†	..	..	..
General (#1)		8,000	666.67	666.67	666.67	666.67	666.67	666.67	666.67	666.67	666.67	666.67	666.67	666.67	666.67	666.67	666.67	120	\$105	\$42	\$21
Lieutenant General (#2)		8,000	666.67	666.67	666.67	666.67	666.67	666.67	666.67	666.67	666.67	666.67	666.67	666.67	666.67	666.67	666.67	120	105	42	21
Major General		8,000	666.67	666.67	666.67	666.67	666.67	666.67	666.67	666.67	666.67	666.67	666.67	666.67	666.67	666.67	666.67	120	105	42	21
Brigadier General		6,000	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	120	105	42	21
Colonel	6	4,000	333.33	350.00	350.00	366.67	383.33	383.33	400.00	416.67	416.67	433.33	450.00	450.00	466.67	483.33	500.00	120	105	42	21
Lieutenant Colonel, less than 30 yrs. service	5	3,500	291.67	306.25	306.25	320.83	335.42	335.42	350.00	364.58	364.58	379.17	393.75	393.75	408.33	422.92	....	120	105	63	21
Lieutenant Colonel over 30 yrs. service	6	4,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	500.00	120	105	42	21
Major, less than 23 yrs. service	4	3,000	250.00	262.50	262.50	275.00	287.50	287.50	300.00	312.50	312.50	325.00	337.50	....	....	....	....	105	90	63	21
Major, over 23 yrs. service	5	3,500	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	393.75	408.33	422.92	437.50	120	105	63	21
Captain, less than 17 yrs. service	3	2,400	200.00	210.00	210.00	220.00	230.00	230.00	240.00	250.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	90	75	42	21
Captain, over 17 yrs. service	4	3,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	312.50	325.00	337.50	350.00	362.50	375.00	375.00	105	90	63	21
First Lieutenant, less than 10 yrs. service	2	2,000	166.67	175.00	175.00	183.33	191.67	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	75	60	42	21
First Lieutenant, over 10 yrs. service	3	2,400	....	....	....	....	....	230.00	240.00	250.00	250.00	260.00	270.00	270.00	280.00	290.00	300.00	90	75	42	21
Second Lieutenant, less than 5 yrs. service	1	1,800	150.00	157.50	157.50	165.00	172.50	172.50	180.00	187.50	187.50	195.00	202.50	202.50	210.00	217.50	225.00	60	45	42	21
Second Lieutenant, over 5 yrs. service	2	2,000	....	....	175.00	183.33	191.67	191.67	200.00	208.33	208.33	216.67	225.00	225.00	233.33	241.67	250.00	75	60	42	21
Warrant Officers (1st Lt. & Asst. Engrs.)		1,800	150.00	157.50	157.50	165.00	172.50	172.50	180.00	187.50	187.50	195.00	202.50	202.50	210.00	217.50	225.00	60	45	42	21
AMPS		1,800	150.00	157.50	157.50	165.00	172.50	172.50	180.00	187.50	187.50	195.00	202.50	202.50	210.00	217.50	225.00	60	45	42	21
Chief Warrant Officers (except Masters, AMPS)		2,100	175.00	183.75	183.75	192.50	201.25	201.25	210.00	218.75	218.75	227.50	236.25	245.00	253.75	262.50	271.25	75	60	42	21
Masters, AMPS		2,400	200.00	210.00	210.00	220.00	230.00	230.00	240.00	250.00	250.00	260.00	270.00	270.00	280.00	290.00	300.00	90	75	42	21
Chief Warrant Officers (especially designated by S/W)		2,400	200.00	210.00	210.00	220.00	230.00	230.00	240.00	250.00	250.00	260.00	270.00	270.00	280.00	290.00	300.00	90	75	42	21
Chief Warrant Officers (especially designated by S/W)		3,000	250.00	262.50	262.50	275.00	287.50	287.50	300.00	312.50	312.50	325.00	337.50	337.50	350.00	362.50	375.00	105	90	63	21
Army Nurses (#4)	1	1,080	90.00	105.00	105.00	120.00	135.00	135.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	60	45	42	21
Master Sergeants		....	138.00	144.00	144.00	151.80	158.70	158.70	165.60	172.50	172.50	179.40	186.30	186.30	193.20	200.10	207.00	..	..	..	..
First or Technical Sergeants		....	114.00	119.70	119.70	125.40	131.10	131.10	136.80	142.50	142.50	148.20	153.90	153.90	159.60	165.30	171.00	..	..	..	..
Staff Sergeants—Technical		....	96.00	100.80	100.80	105.60	110.40	110.40	115.20	120.00	120.00	124.80	129.60	129.60	134.40	139.20	144.00	..	..	..	..
4th Gr.		....	78.00	81.00	81.00	85.80	89.70	89.70	93.60	97.50	97.50	102.40	106.30	106.30	109.20	113.10	117.00	..	..	..	..
5th Gr.		....	66.00	69.30	69.30	72.60	75.90	75.90	79.20	82.50	82.50	85.80	89.10	89.10	92.40	95.70	99.00	..	..	..	..
Privates First Class		....	54.00	56.70	56.70	59.40	62.10	62.10	64.80	67.50	67.50	70.20	72.90	72.90	75.60	78.30	81.00	..	..	..	..
Privates		....	50.00	52.50	52.50	55.00	57.50	57.50	60.00	62.50	62.50	65.00	67.50	67.50	70.00	72.50	75.00	..	..	..	..

Note 1. Entitled to personal money allowance of \$2,200.00
Note 2. Entitled to personal money allowance of \$500.00
Note 3. Total pay and allowances not to exceed \$458.33 per month
Note 4. Additional pay for—

Superintendents of the Nurse Corps \$2,500.00
Assistant Superintendents 1,500.00
Directors 1,500.00
Assistant Directors 1,500.00
Chief Nurses 600.00

† Entitled to commutation of light, heat, quarters \$8,000 for year

Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson has dispatched a letter of commendation to Mr. Vernon L. Nash, electrician at the Huntsville, Ala., Chemical Warfare Service Arsenal, for bravery in disconnecting an electric switch at the risk of his life. Mr. Nash was promoted at the arsenal and was cited also by Brig. Gen. Rollo C. Ditto, commanding officer.

The first school of defense against chemical attack at the new Army installation, Camp Pickett, Va., was begun this week under the direction of Capt. Joseph Terrell, assistant chemical warfare officer. Speakers at the opening class included Brig. Gen. William R. Dear, commanding the Medical Replacement Training Center at Camp Pickett, and Col. D. John Markey, post commander.

Whether or not gas warfare develops, the Chemical Warfare Service of SOS is preparing the Army to give more than it takes in poison gases, the War Department announced this week. Production of chlorine, a basic in poison gases, has been greatly stepped up in Government and commercial plants. Chlorine derives commercially from common salt as a co-product of caustic soda.

Fighting Is Soldier's Duty

The War Department made public on 18 July, 1942, the following memorandum from the Chief of Staff, USA, to the commanding generals of the Army Air Forces, Ground Forces, Services of Supply, The Quartermaster General, The Adjutant General, The Deputy Chief of Staff and Assistant Chiefs of Staff:

"At a dinner for me in London, the head of the British Administrative Services read for our amusement a letter that had just come to his attention, written by the Duke of Wellington from Spain about 1810 to the Secretary of State for War, Lord Bradford. I asked for a copy and quote it below for our guidance in the present struggle:

"My Lord,
"If I attempted to answer the mass of futile correspondence that surrounds me, I should be debarred from all serious business of campaigning.

"I must remind your Lordship—for the last time—that so long as I retain an independent position, I shall see that no officer under my Command is debarred by attending to the futile drivelling of mere quill driving in your Lordship's Office—from attending to his first duty—which is, and al-

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ways has been, so to train the private men under his command that they may, without question, beat any force opposed to them in the field.

"I am,
"My Lord,
"Your obedient Servant
"(Sgd) WELLINGTON."

"The reaction to instructions from Washington of a troop commander far from home, in surroundings with which we are utterly unfamiliar, may be akin to those of the Great Duke, and we could well govern ourselves accordingly."

Disposition of Prizes

The House Judiciary Committee has reported and the House has passed H. R. 7211, which permits any U. S. district court to function as a court of admiralty for disposition of prizes taken by Navy vessels, without necessity of bringing the captured ships into United States ports.

As introduced, the bill would have conferred this power upon the district courts at New York and San Francisco alone.

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"Hydrocyanic acid gas is one of the most effective, useful and popular fumigants known for destroying insects in structures occupied by man." U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1670, April, 1932

"Hydrocyanic acid gas is our nearest approach to the ideal fumigant. The simplicity of use of HCN discs and Zyklon is quite apparent. One merely takes his fumigant, in cans of convenient size, into the building, opens them, spreads the contents and goes out, closing the door behind him. After fumigation, residue is swept up and with the empty cans thrown into the trash. What could be simpler?"—Public Health Reports, Vol. 46, No. 16, May 1, 1931



Write for Fumigation Handbook
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation
Insecticide Department
32 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA • NEW YORK, N. Y.

Know Your Allies

American service men going to English shores are told how to conduct themselves while guests of the British Empire in a little book called "A Short Guide to Great Britain" just issued by the War Department.

Its final sentences are: "It is always impolite to criticize your hosts. It is militarily stupid to criticize our allies."

The book treats of the English country and government, of the customs and manners of the people, of Britain at war, of the differences between the English and American languages, of British money, weights and measures, of important do's and don'ts, and it has a glossary of terms exemplifying differences in speech.

Packed into this brochure is much advice on national characteristics which will ease the way of the foreigner in Britain. Americans are told they seem just as funny to the British as they probably do to us; that comments on the British government or politics should be avoided; that if common sense is used a greater degree of satisfaction will result from the present strife, and that Americans must remember the British have been fighting this war almost with their backs to the wall since 1939 and never will give up because they just refuse to bow their knees to foreign invaders.

A similar book has been used by the British for air cadet training in the United States. Mutual tolerance is the lesson in both booklets.

Excerpts from the guide to Great Britain follow:

Introduction

You are going to Great Britain as part of an Allied offensive—to meet Hitler and beat him on his own ground. For the time being you will be Britain's guest. The purpose of this guide is to start getting you acquainted with the British, their country, and their ways.

America and Britain are allies. Hitler knows that they are both powerful countries, tough and resourceful. He knows that they, with the other United Nations, mean his crushing defeat in the end.

So it is only common sense to understand that the first and major duty Hitler has given his propaganda chiefs is to separate Britain and America and spread distrust between them. If he can do that, his chance of winning might return.

No Time To Fight Old Wars

If you come from an Irish-American family, you may think of the English as persecutors of the Irish, or you may think of them as enemy Redcoats who fought against us in the

American Revolution and the War of 1812. But there is no time today to fight old wars over again or bring up old grievances. We don't worry about which side our grandfathers fought on in the Civil War, because it doesn't mean anything now.

We can defeat Hitler's propaganda with a weapon of our own. Plain, common horse sense; understanding of evident truths.

The most evident truth of all is that in their major ways of life the British and American people are much alike. They speak the same language. They both believe in representative government, in freedom of worship, in freedom of speech. But each country has minor national characteristics which differ. It is by causing misunderstanding over these minor differences that Hitler hopes to make his propaganda effective.

British Reserved, Not Unfriendly

You defeat enemy propaganda not by denying that these differences exist, but by admitting them openly and then trying to understand them. For instance: The British are often more reserved in conduct than we. On a small crowded island where forty-five million people live, each man learns to guard his privacy carefully—and is equally careful not to invade another man's privacy.

So if Britons sit in trains or buses without striking up conversation with you, it doesn't mean they are being haughty and unfriendly. Probably they are paying more attention to you than you think. But they don't speak to you because they don't want to appear intrusive or rude.

Another difference. The British have phrases and colloquialisms of their own that may sound funny to you. You can make just as many boners in their eyes. It isn't a good idea, for instance, to say "bloody" in mixed company in Britain—it is one of their worst swear words. To say: "I look like a bum" is offensive to their ears, for to the British this means that you look like your own backside. It isn't important—just a tip if you are trying to shine in polite society. Near the end of this guide you will find more of these differences of speech.

British money is in pounds, shillings, and pence. (This also is explained more fully later on.) The British are used to this system and they like it, and all your arguments that the American decimal system is better won't convince them. They won't be pleased to hear you call it "funny money," either. They sweat hard to get it (wages are much lower in Britain than America) and they won't think you smart or funny for mocking at it.

Don't Be A Show Off

The British dislike bragging and showing off. American wages and American soldier's pay are the highest in the world. When pay day comes, it would be sound practice to learn to spend your money according to British standards. They consider you highly paid. They won't think any better of you for throwing money around; they are more likely to feel that you haven't learned the common-sense virtues of thrift. The British "Tommy" is apt to be specially touchy about the difference between his wages and yours. Keep this in mind. Use common sense and don't rub him the wrong way.

You will find many things in Britain physically different from similar things in America. But there are also important similarities—our common speech, our common law, and our ideals of religious freedom were all brought from Britain when the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock. Our ideas about political liberties are also British and parts of our own Bill of Rights were borrowed from the great charters of British liberty.

Remember that in America you like people to conduct themselves as we do, and to respect the same things. Try to do the same for the British and respect the things they treasure.

The British Are Tough

Don't be misled by the British tendency to be soft-spoken and polite. If they need to be, they can be plenty tough. The English language didn't spread across the oceans and over the mountains and jungles and swamps of the world because these people were pantywaists.

Sixty thousand British civilians—men, women, and children—have died under bombs, and yet the morale of British is unbreakable and high. A nation doesn't come through that, if it doesn't have plain, common guts. The British are tough, strong people, and good allies.

You won't be able to tell the British much about "taking it." They are not particularly interested in taking it any more. They are far more interested in getting together in solid friendship with us, so that we can all start dishing it out to Hitler.

The Country

You will find our right away that England is a small country, smaller than North Carolina or Iowa. The whole of Great Britain—that is England and Scotland and Wales together—is hardly bigger than Minnesota. England's largest river, the Thames (pronounced "Tems") is not even as big as the Mississippi when it leaves Minnesota. No part of England is more than one hundred miles from the Sea.

If you are from Boston or Seattle the weather may remind you of home. If you are from Arizona or North Dakota you will find it a little hard to get used to. At first you will probably not like the almost continual rains and mists and the absence of snow and crisp cold. Actually, the city of London has less rain for the whole year than many places in the United States, but the rain falls in frequent drizzles. Most people get used to the English climate eventually.

If you have a chance to travel about, you will agree that no area of the same size in the United States has such a variety of scenery. At one end of the English channel there is a coast like that of Maine. At the other end are the great white chalk cliffs of Dover. The lands of South England and the Thames Valley are like farm or grazing lands of the eastern United States, while the lake country in the north of England and the highlands of Scotland are like the White Mountains of New Hampshire. In the east, where England bulges out toward Holland, the land is almost Dutch in appearance, low, flat, and marshy. The great wild moors of Yorkshire in the north and Devon in the southwest will remind you of the Badlands of Dakota and Montana.

Age Instead of Size

On furlough you will probably go to the cities, where you will meet the Briton's pride in age and tradition. You will find that the British care little about size, not having the "biggest" of many things as we do. For instance, London has no skyscrapers. Not because English architects couldn't design one, but because London is built on swampy ground, not on a rock like New York, and skyscrapers need something solid to rest their foundations on. In London they will point out to you buildings like Westminster Abbey, where England's kings and greatest men are buried, and St. Paul's Cathedral with its famous dome, and the Tower of London, which was built almost a thousand years ago. All of these buildings have played an important part in England's history. They mean just as much to the British as Mount Vernon or Lincoln's birthplace do to us.

The largest English cities are all located in the lowlands near the various seacoasts. In the southeast, on the Thames, is London—which is the combined New York, Washington, and Chicago not only of England but of the far-flung British Empire. Greater London's huge population of twelve million people is the size of Greater New York City and all its suburbs with the nearby New Jersey cities thrown in. It is also more than a quarter of the total population of the British Isles. The great "midland" manufacturing cities of Birmingham, Sheffield, and Coventry (sometimes called "the Detroit of Britain") are located in the central part of England. Nearby on the west coast are the textile and shipping centers of Manchester and Liverpool. Further north, in Scotland, is the world's leading shipbuilding center of Glasgow. On the east side of Scotland is the historic Scottish capital, Edinburgh, scene of the tales of Scott and Robert Louis Stevenson which many of you read in school. In southwest England at the broad mouth of the Severn is the great port of Bristol.

Remember There's a War On

Britain may look a little shop-worn and grimy to you. The British people are anxious to have you know that you are not seeing their country at its best. There's been a war on since 1939. The houses haven't been painted because factories are not making paint—they're making planes. The famous English gardens and parks are either unkept because there are no men to take care of them, or they are being used to grow needed vegetables. British taxicabs look antique because Britain makes tanks for herself and Russia and hasn't time to make new cars. British trains are cold because power is needed for industry, not for heating. There are no luxury dining cars on trains because total war effort has no place for such frills. The trains are unwashed and grimy because men and women are needed for more important work than car-washing. The British people are anxious for you to know that in normal times Britain looks much prettier, cleaner, neater.

New Naval Supply Depot

A new station to serve as a general supply depot for Naval vessels and shore establishments in the New Orleans area was opened on 15 July 1942 with Capt. William M. Hughes, SC-USN, in command. It is located eight miles above the New Orleans Naval Station and on the other side of the Mississippi. The depot was once the Public Cotton Warehouse but has been remodeled to fit new requirements.

VITAL INFORMATION is in every issue of the Army and Navy Journal. Prompt renewal of your subscription will insure you against missing copies.

Names In The News

Brig. Gen. Elmer E. Adler—He is chief of the United States Ferry Command in the Middle East.

Lt. (jg) Henry K. Bradford, USNR—A survivor of the naval tanker USS Neosho sunk in the Coral Sea, he ordered men in lifeboats overboard to make room for injured survivors. He led the way. Of 14 or 15 men who jumped overboard into the shark-infested water, only Lieutenant Flaherty and two enlisted men are believed to have been saved.

Maj. Gen. Dawson Olmstead—Chief Signal Officer of the Army, he was reported to be in London late last week, discussing Signal matters with American and British military leaders.

Capt. Fortune A. Dugan and Capt. Ralph E. Adams—Pilot and co-pilot, respectively, they have covered the Montreal-Britain run five times in nine days as members of the Royal Air Force Ferry Command. They flew in a Consolidated B-24 Liberator Bomber.

Brig. Gen. Ira C. Eaker—He has been disclosed as chief of the Army bomber command in the European theatre, and is second in command to Maj. Gen. Carl Spaatz, commander of the Army Air Forces in Europe.

1st Lt. Gene Grauer—He was one of the American pilots who participated in the 4 July raid on Lae, New Guinea, in which one American plane was lost after a Japanese Zero fighter, out of control, crashed into it.

Nurses Margaret Bell and Gertrude Morris—News pictures this week disclosed that they are now serving in New Caledonia.

Col. E. V. Kerr—Officially reported as "missing" as a result of fighting on Bataan, his son, Edward B. Kerr, this week entered West Point.

Capt. John W. Smothers—His unique experience when approximately 50 baboons swarmed over his car on a lonely mountain road near Asmara, Eritrea, and delayed his trip, made humorous news reading this week. He rolled up the windows, and as Captain Smothers puts it: "Finally they got tired of making faces at me and went on their way. I went on mine," he said.

Brig. Gen. Leonard R. Boyd—He revealed this week that Lt. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, commander in chief of the Hawaiian land forces, would utilize radio facilities, to issue general instructions and orders for simulated—or real—combat conditions to men of the Hawaiian Department. Full scale departmental maneuvers began there yesterday.

Privates Gene Williams, Arthur Pope, Lester Buck, and "Lucky" De Grane—They're American soldiers now stationed in New Caledonia.

Nurses Betty Egan and Helen Rocque—Pretty misses, they are serving with the American troops in Ireland.

Nurses Joan Douglas, Margaret Bell, Gertrude Morris, Adele Bandy, and Kathryn Ganley—Army nurses, they wear Regular Army trousers in performing their duties with the "Americal" task force now in New Caledonia.

Col. R. E. S. Williamson—He's acting chief of staff to Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Patch, commander of the American troops now in New Caledonia.

Lt. Col. Paul Daly—He's with the troops in New Caledonia also.

Brig. Gen. John I. Hodge—His general bars were pinned on him at Ft. Shafter, T. H., by Maj. Gen. J. Lawton Collins, reported as the Army's youngest division commander.

William C. Bullitt—Special assistant to Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, his arrival in London was reported this week.

Second Lieutenants Wallace Hoskyn, Morris Caldwell, and James Rowland—Lt. Gen. George H. Brett, air commander in the Southwest Pacific, has awarded the Silver Star posthumously to these air heroes.

Race Horse to Army Stud—"American Flag," 20-year-old former race horse and son of famous Man o' War, has been donated to the Remount Division Office by the Quartermaster General by Samuel D. Riddle, noted sportsman. The horse will stand at stud at the Front Royal, Va., Quartermaster Remount Depot.

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Losses in the Pacific

Losses inflicted on Japanese by U. S. Navy
(as announced in all Communiqués through
No. 97, 14 July 1942)

Combatant Ships

	Sunk	Prob- ably Dam- aged	Totals
Battleships	0	4	4
Aircraft Carriers ..	6	2	8
Cruisers	10	18	28
Destroyers	19	8	27
Submarines	6	1	7
Tenders	0	3	3
Others	10	2	12
TOTALS	51	50	101

Non-Combatant Ships

	Sunk	Prob- ably Dam- aged	Totals
Oil Tankers	8	0	8
Transport	23	12	35
Supply	35	5	40
Miscellaneous	4	2	6
TOTALS	70	21	91

	Sunk	Prob- ably Dam- aged	Totals
Oil Tankers	8	0	8
Transport	23	12	35
Supply	35	5	40
Miscellaneous	4	2	6
TOTALS	70	21	91

Losses Suffered by U. S. Navy in Pacific Area
(as announced in Navy Department Com-
muniqués and Press Releases through 14 July
1942)

	Demolished To Prevent Capture	By Dam- age	Totals
(BB) Battleship	1	0	1
(CV) Air Carrier	1	0	1
(CA) Heavy Cruiser	1	0	1
(CL) Light Cruiser	0	2	2
(DD) Destroyer	8	4	12
(SS) Submarine	2	0	2
(MT) Motor Tor- pedo Boat	2	0	2
(AS) Submarine Tender	0	1	1
(AV) Aux. Sea- plane Tender	1	0	1
(AVP) Aux. Sea- plane Tdr. (small)	0	1	1
(AM) Mine Sweeper	4	0	4
(CM) Mine Layer	1	0	1
(PG) Patrol Ves- sel	3	1	4
(AO) Oiler or Tanker	3	0	3
(AT) Tug	0	1	1
Target Ship	1	0	1
Floating Drydock	1	0	1
Grand Totals	28	9	37

Congress and the War

Senator Lodge, of Mass., recently re-
turned from Libya where he saw service
as a major of the Cavalry Reserve, gave
a public report of his observations on the
Senate floor on Monday, 13 July, and
paid high tribute to the caliber of Army
personnel and materiel.

At the same time Senator Reynolds,
of N. C., chairman of the Military Affairs
Committee of which Mr. Lodge also is a
member, praised Senator Lodge's work,
announced that a joint meeting of Con-
gressional committees soon would be
held to hear Mr. Lodge, and asked \$50,-
000 to finance an investigation by the
Military Affairs Committee of Alaskan
defenses.

"It is good to be able to say that both
men and equipment are first class," Sena-
tor Lodge told the Senate. "Our trucks,
our light tanks and, above all, our med-
ium tank, M-3—the so-called General
Grant—gave good accounts of them-
selves. That they are susceptible of im-
provement is, of course, natural and true.
Some of them are what, in automobile
parlance, would be called last year's
model. In the newer models necessary
improvements have been made."

"Our soldiers fought the enemy in M-3
tanks. They engaged him in the period
11-12 June on a ridge south of Tobruk.
There was heavy and continuous fire
from enemy guns. There were, however,
no penetrations of our tanks. Our boys
registered direct hits on a number of Ger-
man tanks, and the hits stopped their
tanks."

Detailing the work of American sol-
diers, Senator Lodge continued, "In ar-
mored warfare in the desert or elsewhere
the officer can do much before the battle.
He can see to it that the soldiers are as
well fed as conditions permit. He can find
out, and then tell them, all that can be
learned about warfare. He can counsel
with them. He can do everything possi-
ble for their comfort. He can seek a plan
and a place for them which will give
them the best chance of survival."

"But when contact is made they are of-
ten on their own. The moves are fast.
The forces become so dispersed that the
sergeant who commands a tank must
have generalship. He must have sound
judgment and presence of mind. He must
know the broad strategy, he must know
the big picture, so that when his tank
punches through he will know, without
being told, what his next step should be."

"Our soldiers were of that kind. That
is the kind of soldiers I like to think a
democracy produces."

Senator Reynolds stated that he would
call a joint meeting of the House and
Senate Military Affairs Committees, the
Senate Foreign Relations Committee and
the House Foreign Affairs Committee to
hear further disclosures by Senator
Lodge.

At the same time he asked \$50,000 to
enable military affairs subcommittees to
visit installations in the United States
and its possessions, particularly Alaska
and the Aleutian Islands and the Alaskan
highway. He pointed out that members
of the committee have been making such
investigations at their own expense—
himself along the East Coast, Senator
Wallgren and Senator Holman in Wash-
ington and Oregon. Senator Lodge's ex-
periences in the Army, he declared, have
made that member extremely valuable."

Close Red-Light Districts

Disclosure that 235 red-light districts
in that many towns have been closed
down as a result of operations by the Of-
fice of Defense Health and Welfare Ser-
vices was made by Assistant Director
Charles P. Taft in Congressional testi-
mony last week. He said that of this
number it is believed 80 per cent were
permanently closed, while the remaining
20 per cent "give us varying amounts of
trouble so that we have to go back, and
back again." He said that the social pro-
tection division has 36 agents covering
the country in the field.

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Co-ordinating Labor Supply

Liaison officers from the Army's Man
Power Branch in the Civil Personnel Di-
vision, SOS, have been assigned to in-
dustrial areas in the United States to
help in the co-ordination of man power
requirements with labor supply and train-
ing agencies, according to the announce-
ment of the War Department. Director
James P. Mitchell of the personnel office
says: "We are now approaching a critical
period of shortages of skilled workers
and full co-operation is necessary be-
tween employers, workers and all agen-
cies concerned in labor supply in order
that the fullest possible utilization may
be made of man power available to War
Department contractors."

Duties of liaison men will be (1) to
advise the Department agencies on labor
facilities where contracts are about to be
let; (2) to prevent "hoarding" and
"pirating" of skilled labor by Department
contractors; (3) to determine that all
available labor is being used; and (4) to
co-operate in anticipating probable short-
ages. Below are listed the sections and
offices covering them:

Southern California, Nevada, Arizona—Col.
Walter H. Adams, OD, District Engineer's
Office, 751 South Figueroa St., Los Angeles,
Calif.

Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky—Lt. Col. Irl D.
Brent, CE, Brotherhood of Locomotive En-
gineers Bldg., Cleveland, O.

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado
—Lt. Col. Clarence M. Burton, CE, Railroad
Exchange Bldg., Denver, Colo.

Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas—
Maj. Harold M. Smith, CWS, and Maj. Ernest
E. Carlson, CE, Davidson Bldg., 17th and
Maine Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

Minnesota, Iowa, Idaho, North Dakota,
South Dakota, Nebraska—Lt. Col. John B.
Cuno, CE, District Engineer's Office, St. Paul,
Minn.

Northern California, Nevada, Arizona—Lt.
Col. Clarence C. Harshman, OD, District En-
gineer's Office, 74 New Montgomery St., San
Francisco, Calif.

Texas, New Mexico, Louisiana—Col.
Dwight Horton, CE, Division Engineer's Of-
fice, Cotton Exchange Bldg., Dallas, Tex.

Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware—Lt.
Col. Percival S. Moses, CE, District En-
gineer's Office, Penn Mutual Life Bldg., 6th and
Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Michigan—Lt. Col. John T. Naylon, OD,
District Engineer's Office, Union Guardian
Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Oregon—Maj. Sol Richanbach, OD, Port-
land, Ore.

New York—Lt. Col. Herbert J. Schwa-
bacher, CE, and Maj. Jules L. Wettlauffer,
Spec., District Engineer's Office, 120 Wall St.,
New York City.

Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee—Maj.
Thomas H. Vaden, FA, Birmingham, Ala.

Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin—Col. Oliver C.
Wyman, FA, and Maj. Lloyd W. Warfel, CE,
520 Merchandise Mart Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Maryland, Virginia, District of Columbia,
West Virginia, North Carolina—Capt. John
R. Browne, FA, District Engineer's Office,
Standard Oil Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

Indiana—Maj. Howard G. Wade, OD, United
States Post Office, Indianapolis, Ind.

Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massa-
chusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island—Maj.
David C. Bailey, OD, District Engineer's
Office, Park Square Bldg., Boston, Mass.

Georgia, South Carolina, Florida—Maj.
Charles J. Brockman, CWS, Division En-
gineer's Office, 50 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

Washington State—Lt. Col. William H. Nel-
son, CE, District Engineer's Office, 800 Third
Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

Territory of Hawaii—Maj. Charles R.
Welsh, SC, Honolulu, T. H.

Timely Instructions

The following is taken from War De-
partment instructions released to the
press this week:

"Purchase of rubber erasers is hereby
restricted to erasers made from reclaimed
rubber only."

"Remove the outer dual tires from all
2½-ton dual-tired vehicles provided such
vehicles are habitually operated—(1) on
paved roads with load not exceeding 1½
tons; (2) empty off paved roads, and do
not require dual tires to furnish mobility."

Meanwhile it is stressed that training
maneuvers will result "high tire mor-
tality due to accidental injuries occa-
sioned by the severe service to which tires
will be subjected." Therefore, the War
Department has directed that tires with
more than three-fourths of the nonskid
design remaining will be removed and re-
placed with repaired or recapped tires,
whenever possible.

Post Exchange Survey

Fort Dix, N. J.—"What shall I give my
soldier?" is still the question which tops
all others, information clerks on this Post
declare. To try and get a more satisfac-
tory answer than has been given before,
the Public Relations Office sent a one-
man survey crew around the Post Ex-
changes to ascertain what the soldiers
favored most in their own purchases. Nat-
urally enough, this survey wound up in
the office of Major Thomas E. Terry, Post
Exchange Officer.

Tobacco heads the list of things soldiers
buy most, according to Major Terry's re-
cords. It beats its nearest competitor, beer,
by better than two to one.

Using index figures, tobacco is the most
popular purchase at 51. Beer is indexed
at only 22. Bottled soft drinks come next
at 20. Ice cream is fourth in popularity
with an index of 12, while milk, pies and
cake tie at eight. These items represent a
good 50 per cent of all the sales in the
Post Exchanges.

The next biggest division is toilet arti-
cles, including shaving items, tooth paste,
shoe polish and similar necessities. Of all
the 1200 items listed on the Post Ex-
change inventory, only about ten per cent
are non-essentials, excepting, of course,
the food and drink items catalogued first.

Contrary to the widely held belief of
civilians and even new soldiers, the Post
Exchanges are not operated by conces-
sionnaires, nor for private profit.

"The aim of the Exchange is to give
soldiers the best obtainable at rock bot-
tom prices," Major Terry stated. "Prof-
its from the Exchange revert to the sol-
diers in the form of dividends which go
into the company funds and is spent for
the soldiers' welfare."

268 in Naval Casualty List

Casualties in the Navy, Marine Corps,
and Coast Guard—including 11 Navy
nurses reported "missing"—between 18
and 30 June, 1942, totalled 268, says the
Navy Department announcement. Next
of kin have been informed that 49 of the
Naval Forces are dead, seven wounded,
and 212 missing. Some classified as
"missing" may have been rescued at sea
and landed at isolated places, or other-
wise made their way to safety unbeknown
to reporting officials.

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means more leisure for men
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- ✓ 3 minutes from Airlines Terminal
- ✓ 8 minutes from Times Square
- ✓ 15 minutes from Pennsylvania Station
- ✓ 28 minutes from La Guardia Airport

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THE Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Ernest J. King, and Mrs. King entertained a company of guests at dinner at their quarters at the Naval Observatory Tuesday evening. Their guests were the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Ralph A. Bard, Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, and Lady Cunningham, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Jacobs, Vice Admiral and Mrs. S. M. Robinson, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, Lt. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, and Mrs. Holcomb, the Commandant of the Coast Guard, Vice Admiral Woesche and Mrs. Woesche, and Commodore W. R. Patterson, R. N.

Mrs. Henry Williams, wife of Admiral Williams, was a hostess at luncheon Wednesday in Washington.

Among the late afternoon parties of Sunday last was one given by Mr. Harry King of the WPB, who is living at 2017 F. street, former home of Mrs. J. Borden Harriman. Mr. King entertained in the garden and glimpsed among the guests were Col. and Mrs. James Boyd, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Timothy Kelleher, and Major and Mrs. Church.

A number of Service folk attended the show put on in New York for the Army Emergency Fund, "This is the Army" the spectacular production of Irving Berlin.

The Under Secretary of War, Mr. Robert P. Patterson, flew up from Washington for it and was met in New York by Mrs. Patterson who is summering at their farm on the Hudson; the Assistant Secretary for Air and Mrs. Robert Lovett, as well as the Secretary of War and Mrs. Stimson were there, as were also the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. J. J. McCloy, and the Special Assistant to the Secretary of War and Mrs. Harvey Bundy among official folk.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Irving J. Philipson, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Alexander D. Surles and Col. and Mrs. J. T. Taylor were among the army folk attending. Gen. and Mrs. Philipson being hosts at dinner before the show.

Among the New York group witnessing the performance were Col. and Mrs. Charles F. H. Johnson who entertained at dinner at the Biltmore before the show.

SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS



MRS. HOWARD EMERSON CLARK
who before her marriage in Annapolis, Md., 21 June to Ens. Clark, USN, was Miss Vera Lucille Weston.

having as guests several friends from Governor's Island, including Lt. Gen. and Mrs. Hugh Drum, Gen. and Mrs. Thomas Terry, Gen. and Mrs. Robert K. P. Lord, Gen. and Mrs. Corbin and Col. and Mrs. Joseph Baer.

Mrs. Webb Hayes has closed her apartment at Dorchester House, Washington, and gone to New England for the remainder of the summer.

Mrs. Jerauld Wright, wife of Captain Wright, USN, abroad, is another absentee from Washington, she and her baby daughter, Marion, having gone to Southampton, L. I. to be with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Thompson.

Mrs. Richard O. Sanderson, wife of Lt. Col. Sanderson, USMC, was hostess at luncheon Saturday in compliment to Mrs. Robert Kilmartin, wife of Lt. Kilmartin, USMC, who has been her house guest.

Mrs. William H. Rupertus, wife of Brig. Gen. Rupertus, USMC, is visiting her parents, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Patrick Hill, at their home on Cathedral Ave., Washington, and renewing ties with the many friends she made while Gen. Rupertus was stationed at the Marine Barracks in Washington, Comdr. and Mrs. Hill also have with them another daughter, Mrs. B. S. Carter, wife of Lt. Comdr. Carter.

Col. and Mrs. Henry Allen have had as their guest at Fort Myer, his sister, Mrs. Frank M. Andrews, whose husband is in command in Panama. Mrs. Andrews and her daughter, Mrs. H. S. Williams, jr., wife of Major Williams, recently leased a house at Miami.

Admiral William D. Leahy, former U. S. Ambassador to France, was among the guests of the French Ambassador, M. Henri-Haye, at the informal al fresco luncheon at the Embassy following the religious Services at St. Matthew's Cathedral and St. John's Church, in observance of "Bastille Day." The company was largely made up of diplomats of neutral countries and Americans of French background, and accompanying the Ambassador's impromptu speech, toasts were drunk in light French wines.

Mrs. Frank Knox, wife of the Secretary of the Navy; the Chief of Naval Operations and commander in chief of the U. S. Fleet, and Mrs. King; Mrs. George C. Marshall, wife of the Chief of

(Continued on Next Page)

Weddings and Engagements

THE Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Claude R. Wickard have announced the engagement of their daughter, Ann, to Ens. H. R. Bryant of Dallas, Tex. Both are graduates of Purdue University. Ensign Bryant received his commission from Northwestern Naval Officers Training School. The wedding is planned to take place in the early fall.

Miss Ann Gordon Buchanan, daughter of the late Capt. Richard Bell Buchanan, USMC, and Lt. Donald Thomas Regan, USMC, were married 11 July in St. Matthews Cathedral, in Washington. Msgr. Edward L. Buckley officiated at the four thirty o'clock nuptials. A reception followed at the home of the bride's mother.

Gowned in white mousseline de soie with veil of fine Belgian lace and small coronet of the same variety of lace, and carrying a bouquet of bride roses and gypsophila the bride was given in marriage by her uncle, Mr. Wager Swayne Brown.

Miss Betty Ray Buchanan was maid of honor. Lt. William Nelson Taft, USMC, was best man and the ushers were Capt. Richard Harrison, Capt. Richard Kelly, Lt. William H. Atkinson, USMC, and Lt. Clifton B. Carter, USA.

Lieutenant Regan is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Francis Regan of Cambridge, Mass., and was graduated from Harvard and the Harvard Law School.

From Cochran Field, Macon, Ga., comes word of the marriage of Miss Ruth Jane Fitzgerald, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Donald D. Fitzgerald, to Capt. Donald McLarty Wright, USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Wright of Panama City, Fla.

The double ring ceremony was performed in the Post Chapel with Chaplain P. F. Herring officiating. Colonel Fitzgerald gave his daughter's hand in marriage. She wore white marquisette trimmed with tiny ruchings. The bouffant skirt terminated in a long train and her finger-tip illusion veil was held by a coronet of orange blossoms. She wore about her throat a strand of pearls, the gift of the bridegroom, and carried a white satin-bound prayer book ornamented with white orchids and a shower of stephanotis.

The bride's sister, Miss Emily Fitzgerald, was her maid of honor, and Mrs. W. C. Freudenthal was matron of honor.

Captain Wright's best man was Lt. Edward J. Mack, and ushers included Lt. Col. W. C. Freudenthal, Captains F. G. McNally, A. Guerrina, C. C. Pratt and D. M. Alexander with Lt. E. Ernest Klepetko. Capt. B. H. Witham, organist, accompanied Sergeant McNeal who sang "Still is the Night" and "Because."

The traditional arch of swords was the recessional leading to the Officers Club, where a reception was held. Here a three-tiered wedding cake was ornamented by miniature bride and bridegroom, in gown and uniform exactly like the principals, and the bride cut the first piece with her father's sword.

The bride attended the University of Alabama. Captain Wright was graduated from the University of Florida with a B. S. degree. He trained as a flying cadet at Randolph Field, and was graduated at Kelly Field, Tex., in '40.

The marriage of Lt. Col. Caldwell Dumas, USA, and Miss Elva Margaret Kalb, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Peter Kalb was solemnized Friday, 26 June, in the Palmer Memorial Chapel, Houston, Tex., the Rev. Stanley L. Smith officiating.

Given in marriage by her brother, Mr. Ervin Frederick Kalb, the bride was lovely in a gown of white jamara crepe and a hat of Baku straw, and carrying a prayer book adorned with white orchids.

The best man was Mr. Bernard John Kalb, and Mrs. Kalb served as matron of honor.

The bride and bridegroom went to

Memphis on a honeymoon, a family reunion and to visit Colonel Dumas' father, Mr. Don Dudley Dumas.

Lt. Col. Dumas, CAC, 27th Br., is stationed at Camp Wallace where he is in anti-aircraft service.

Miss Peggy Louise Paddock, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Paddock, and Capt. Richard C. Place, of the Cavalry Staff and faculty of Fort Riley, were married at eight o'clock, 3 July, the wedding taking place in the bride's home in Manhattan, Kans.

It was an al fresco nuptial ceremony, in the setting of myriad garden flowers and the Rev. Dr. Drury H. Fisher performed the ceremony, as he had previously done for the bride's parents. The double ring ceremony was used and the bride was given in marriage by her father. Her gown was of white, the torso basque of jersey, the skirt of lace and her finger-tip veil was held by a garland of natural roses and she carried roses.

Miss Sylvia Roper was maid of honor. Capt. Place had as best man his brother, Dr. Derrill Place, and the ushers were Lts. Francis Gregg and Yale Soifer, USA.

The bride is a graduate of Kansas State College and received her B. S. in institutional management and dietetics last May. She is a member of Kappa Kappa Gamma. Capt. Place is a graduate of the University of Illinois and is a member of B. P. O. E.

Col. and Mrs. G. X. Cheves, USA, of Fort Knox, Ky., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Clopton Cheves, to Lt. Clarence M. Oakley, Armored Force, Fort Knox. Lieutenant Oakley is a graduate of the Class of 1938, VMI.

Miss Lydia Childs Eskridge, daughter of Mrs. Eskridge and the late Col. Oliver Stevens Eskridge, was married at six o'clock on 27 June to Mr. William Armistage Black, at the Memorial Chapel, Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C. Chaplain Charles Trexler officiated.

The bride was given in marriage by her brother, Hazard Stevens Eskridge of St. Louis, Mo. Miss Katherine E. Welch of Baltimore, was maid of honor and Mr. Harold F. Babcock of Westerville, R. I. was best man.

A reception followed at the Army and Navy Town Club. Mrs. Black is a great granddaughter of Gen. I. I. Stevens, a granddaughter of Col. Richard I. Eskridge and niece of Mrs. Saltzman, wife of Maj. Gen. C. McK. Saltzman, retired of Washington. She is a graduate of Penn Hall and the University of Wisconsin and was formerly engaged in scientific research at Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health and until her marriage was at the Warner Institute of Therapeutic Research.

Mr. Black is from Stratford, Conn. He attended Pratt Institute and Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. He served during 1917 to 1919 in France, as a 1st Lt. of the Motor Transport Corps. At the present time he is Vice President of Richard Hudnut.

(Continued on Next Page)

ARMY AND NAVY FAMILIES

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ANNAPOLIS, MD.

14 July 1942

Mrs. William R. Snyles, widow of Captain Snyles, USN, gave a cocktail party last Wednesday in honor of Rear Adm. and Mrs. John H. Seardall and Capt. and Mrs. Harvey E. Overesch.

Capt. and Mrs. Overesch were guests of honor at a cocktail party Sunday morning, given by Mr. and Mrs. John Baldwin Rich at Perry Point Farm.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. H. Hubbell entertained at a cocktail Monday afternoon at their home at Perry Farms on the Severn River.

Lt. and Mrs. James S. Spore have arrived in Annapolis and are occupying the home of Mrs. John Chew on Southgate Ave.

Mrs. Beard, wife of Lt. Comdr. J. D. Beard, and their small son, have returned to Norfolk after a short visit with friends in Annapolis.

Capt. and Mrs. S. O. Claytor have been visiting Mrs. Claytor's brother-in-law and sister, Comdr. and Mrs. Herndon B. Kelly.

Lt. and Mrs. Samuel R. Purdee will return to their home in the Morrow Apts. after a short leave spent at Ocean City, Md.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. J. R. Clark have arrived from the West Coast, and are occupying quarters at 87 Bowyer Rd., Naval Academy.

WEST POINT, N. Y.

16 July 1942

The plebes are the only stationary members of the corps this summer. Their class, the class of 1946, is the largest in the Academy's history. They are being inducted in groups instead of en masse as has been the custom previously. A large part of the class entered on 1 July; on Wednesday morning, 15 July, another group entered.

Miss Nancy Gross of Fort Myer, Va., daughter of General C. P. Gross, is the guest of her sister and brother-in-law, Maj. and Mrs. J. S. B. Dick.

Maj. and Mrs. G. J. Weitzel received with Mr. T. E. Moore at the hop on Wednesday, 15 July, Friday night, 17 July, Maj. and Mrs. M. Smith will receive with Cadet R. R. Fessels. There will be no hop on Saturday.

Miss Jane Griswold of Pine Camp, N. Y., was the guest of Miss Barbara Jones, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Laurence McC. Jones.

Lt. Colonel Jones is now the Graduate Manager of Athletics at the Academy.

Lt. Donald C. Fenton, AC, is visiting his parents, Col. and Mrs. Chauncey L. Fenton, on several days. On Thursday, 16 July, he leaves for Langley Field where he is now stationed.

Mrs. George DeGraaf, wife of Lt. Col. George DeGraaf, QMC, of Ft. Jackson, S. C., is the guest of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Edward C. Little.

Miss Barbara Paine of Baton Rouge, La., is spending the summer with her sister and brother-in-law, Lt. and Mrs. Schwab.

Mrs. Edward L. Strohbehn of Governors Island, N. Y., is the guest of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Robert L. Taylor.

NORFOLK, VA.

16 July 1942

Maj. Joseph Porter Moore, USA, and Mrs. Moore, entertained Tuesday night at a swimming party given at the Officers' Club, Navy Yard, followed by a cocktail party, in honor of their house guests, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Schrader of Philadelphia.

The guests in addition to the guests of honor, were: Col. and Mrs. R. W. Pinger, Maj. and Mrs. A. S. Houchin, Jr., Capt. and Mrs. J. D. C. Baldwin, Capt. Maurice Wilder and Lt. Max Loy, all of the U. S. Army; Maj. Joseph Ward, USMC, and Mrs. Ward, Lt. Carl Drescher, USN, and Mrs. Drescher, of Elizabeth City, N. C.; Lt. Seaborn J. Flournoy, USNR, and Mrs. Flournoy, and Mrs. Robert M. McKay of Charlotte, N. C.; Mr. and Mrs. Milo M. Dodd, Mr. and Mrs. H. Kirm Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd French, Mr. and Mrs. Hodges Baker and Miss Mary Tighe.

Dr. and Mrs. Edward J. Zimmerman of Buffalo, N. Y., who are spending some time at Virginia Beach, entertained a group of friends at a holiday dinner given in the Cavalier Hotel, 4 July, following which, the party attended a ball at the beach club.

Guests included Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Benjamin Katz, USN, of Cambridge, Mass.; Lt. Comdr. William M. Connelly and Lt. Comdr. Paul Deneen (MC), USN, both of Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Tunstall entertained Saturday night at a reception given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Wadsworth Day in Algonquin Park, following the marriage of their daughter, Miss Catherine Brooke Tunstall, to Ens. William Henry Tappey, USNR. The wedding ceremony took place at 8:30 o'clock in the Church of the Good Shepherd in the presence of members of the immediate families.

Lt. and Mrs. Maurice Wright Coley whose marriage took place Saturday night in Galilee Episcopal Church, Virginia Beach, were guests of honor over the week-end at a house party given by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Meekins of Fairwater Drive, at their summer home at Bay Head, N. C. The guests in addition to

the bride and groom, were: Ens. and Mrs. Daniel O'Callaghan, Ens. and Mrs. J. R. Murphy, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred B. Meekins, Mr. and Mrs. Elwood A. Hudson, Lt. Henry D. Burrell and Ens. L. D. McPhail.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Coley were also entertained at a buffet supper given by Mr. and Mrs. Elwood Hudson when the guests numbered fifty, and at a dinner party given by Mr. and Mrs. Marseen J. Spruik of Lynn-haven, when covers were laid for ten.

FT. SAM HOUSTON, TEX.

13 July 1942

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. W. M. Robertson were hosts at a very delightful "At Home" on Sunday evening, in their charming quarters on Dickman Road. The Second Division Band playing on the lawn was a treat and pleasure also.

Miss Sally Fountain, daughter of Col. Fountain, MC, was hostess for a luncheon in the Anacacho Room of the St. Anthony Hotel, when she honored a new-comer to this garrison: Miss Barbara Mann. Other guests were Mesdames Richard Farrell, and J. E. Job, the Misses Audrey Mann, Jane McDonald and Frances Lee Smith.

Miss Marie Szilagi, daughter of Col. Szilagi, U. S. Infantry, who has been at Camp Arrowhead for several weeks, was one of the ribbon winners in the Kerrville Horse Show.

Another very important official visitor, this week was Maj. Gen. Richard Henry Dewing, a member of the British Army Mission, who made a tour of the 3d Army Units in the field as well as the Posts around San Antonio.

Joining the group of officers' families living here "for the duration" are Mrs. Robert M. Bathurst and daughter, on Park Drive. Miss Jane Ball, daughter of Mrs. Bathurst, was honored with a luncheon on Friday at La Fonda where the delicious Mexican food and the gay colored decorations on tables and walls and the Mexican girls in costume, make one of the most colorful and charming of San Antonio's restaurants. Other guests at the luncheon were the Misses Jane Polk, Mary Ann Chittim, Elizabeth Vaughan, Susan Gresham, Angilee Davis, Marion Nordan, Verna Pagenstecher, Ellison Witt, Susanna Phillips, Elise Groos, Aubrey Keating and Jane Littleton.

Mrs. C. J. Rohsenberger and her son Carl, who are from Fort Riley, Kans., where Col. Rohsenberger is on temporary duty, were greeting old friends before going to Brackettville, Texas, to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Davis.

With nearly all of the young Army girls, busy with "War Work" during their vacation, and many of the married women, stealing time from their already full days, life is a hectic one. Among those at the 3d Interceptor Command are Mrs. Reginald Vance, and newly joined Misses Jodie Taulbee, Sue Anderson, and Muriel and Dorothy Thurber.

A warm greeting is being extended to Col. and Mrs. J. K. Crain and their daughter, by their many friends here, who are delighted that Col. Crain is to be Commander of the San Antonio Arsenal. Col. and Mrs. Crain were stationed at Ft. Sam Houston before their tour in Washington, from where they have just arrived.

Lt. D. G. Smith, San Antonio's hero of the Tokio bombing was the guest-of-honor, at a dinner in the Anacacho Room of the St. Anthony Hotel, when his hostess was Mrs. W. V. Crouch on Saturday night, 11 July. Those invited to meet Lt. Donald Smith were the Misses Gwendolyn and Katherine Rauh of El Campo, Mrs. R. L. Coppedge and Mr. and Mrs. Raugh.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. John M. Hutchison, AC, recently arrived from station in California, are being welcomed back to this Army group. Col. Hutchison is at Kelly Field. Other members of their family are their small son, John, Jr., and Mrs. Hutchison's mother, Mrs. Stuart.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.

12 July 1942

Maj. and Mrs. Robert Ranson extended invitations for cocktails and a buffet supper to service set and civilian friends, entertaining in their Bay Avenue home at Balboa. Guests included Col. and Mrs. O. B. Schröder, Col. and Mrs. A. E. Easterbrook, Col. and Mrs. L. A. Walton, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Joseph Canella, Lt. Col. and Mrs. James Higgs, Maj. and Mrs. Albert G. Simpson, Maj. and Mrs. Robert Miller, Capt. and Mrs. Melville Rulick, Capt. and Mrs. Edward Dunstetter and Capt. and Mrs. Edward Hall. Also Gen. Ralph Cousins, Col. W. A. Robertson, Lt. Col. Frank Bartlett, Capt. Howard Brady, Capt. Arthur Jones and Lt. Edward C. Henshaw.

Many cocktail, dinner and sailing parties at Balboa are welcoming back from sea duty Maj. Carey A. Randall, USMC, with Mrs. Randall sharing the festivities for her husband. Wednesday hosts at a sundown party for the Randalls were Mr. and Mrs. James Rubel. For a day's sailing aboard the sloop Gadget, with luncheon served at noon, the A. E. Van Bibbers invited Mr. and Mrs. Elton Brown to join their honor guests, Maj. and Mrs. Randall. Other party hosts for the popular couple have been Mr. and Mrs. James V. Guthrie and Mr. and Mrs. Harley Hubbard.

Mrs. Ralph E. Spake, wife of Colonel Spake, commanding officer of the California Sector, Army Air Forces Ferrying Command, has gone to Dallas, Tex., for a visit with her mother, Mrs. Robert Gaines.

Col. Arthur M. Ziegler, USA, spent a few days last week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Ziegler. The officer, who is a judge advocate of the Army, left Friday. His trip included a stop-over in San Francisco.

Mrs. Frank Putnam, wife of Lt. Comdr. Putnam, USN, has issued invitations for a dessert bridge Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Frank Ordione of Elsinore. Mrs. Putnam has changed her residence from Applan Way and is now the house guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Hayes, 210 Termino Avenue.

Society

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Staff; the Commandant of the Marine Corps and Mrs. Holcomb and Admiral and Mrs. H. E. Yarnell were patrons and patronesses for the Army-Navy Emergency Relief concert given at the Watergate Wednesday evening, at which the principal artists were Lily Pons and Andre Kostelanetz with the National Symphony Orchestra.

Mrs. James H. Doolittle and Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower, wife of the commander of American forces in the European theatre of war are to be the honor guests today at a tea to be given by the Woman's National Democratic Club. General Doolittle has promised to attend the party if his duties permit. Mrs. Hugh R. Thomas, wife of Col. Thomas, will act as hostess for this tea which is in honor of heroes and heroines of this present war.

Col. and Mrs. Guy Chipman have given up their quarters at Ft. Knox, Ky. and have moved to Camp Campbell, Ky. Colonel Chipman is in Command of Camp Campbell, one of the new Armored Force Camps, located between Hopkinsville, Ky. and Clarksville, Tenn.

Lt. and Mrs. Philip G. DeMuro who, before her marriage 30 May to Lieutenant DeMuro, was Miss Alverna Clanciarulo of San Jose, Calif., are making their home at 218 Chestnut Street, Chico, Calif., Lt. DeMuro being on duty with the Air Corps.

Mrs. Alfred Rawls Guthrie, wife of Lieutenant Guthrie, is making her home, during the overseas duties of her husband, with her mother, Mrs. Margaret Haughton, 600 W. 34th St., Norfolk, Va.

Mrs. Augustine Francis Shea, (Nancy Shea, author of Army Wife and co-author of Navy Wife) wife of Lt. Col. Shea, AC, USA, is visiting in Washington, D. C. She is staying with Col. and Mrs. Eugene McGinley, USA.

Mrs. George L. Kraft, wife of Col. Kraft, Inf., Mrs. Grover K. Coe, wife of Lt. Coe, AC, and Miss Jane L. Kraft, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Kraft, have as their "duration address": Chevy Chase Apts., No. 4, 2383 Flamingo Drive, Miami Beach, Fla.

Mrs. Caroline Helsley, widow of Col. Albert B. Helsley, Master Dunbar and Mrs. McElhinny are residing for the duration at 12 State St., Gallipolis, Ohio.

Mrs. Robert E. Coughlin is residing at 2917 Gervais St., Columbia, S. C., while Col. Coughlin, CE, is out of the country.

Mrs. Harry J. Harper, wife of Lt. Col. Harper (Philippine Islands) and her three children are living at 601 E. 3rd Ave., Mitchell, S. Dak.

Mrs. W. E. Shedd, wife of Maj. Gen. Shedd, is residing at 522 Caroline Street, Key West, Fla.

Mrs. Claude E. Jurney, wife of Maj. Jurney, is staying for the duration at her home in Kingman, Kans.

Mrs. Bernice Long Minehart, wife of 1st Lt. Thomas E. Minehart, will reside with Mrs. Gertrude O. Harford at 258 E. Fayette St., Uniontown, Pa., for the duration.

Mrs. Alma H. Ward, wife of Major Lee R. G. Ward, is residing at the York Apt.

No. 802-532 20th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Murray M. Montgomery and her daughter, Jane Anne Montgomery, are making their home at Graham Court Apartments, Chapel Hill, N. C., while Col. Montgomery is overseas.

Mrs. Lewis C. Beebe, wife of Brigadier General Beebe who was captured on Corregidor, P. I., is residing at the Brunswick Hotel, Faribault, Minn., for the duration. General and Mrs. Beebe's son, John McRae Beebe, is attending the Shattuck Military School, Faribault, Minn.

Among the Army and Navy Officers and families residing at the Henry Hudson Hotel, New York City, on a weekly and monthly basis are:

Capt. Frederick J. Bauer, Col. and Mrs. Thomas W. Burnett and Miss Mary Burnett, Col. W. G. Bryte, Lt. Raymond P. Cnell, Capt. J. E. Condon, Col. H. R. Dutton and Miss Laura Dutton, Lt. E. P. Finney, Jr., Mrs. Thomas F. Green (wife of Brig. Gen. Green), Capt. C. L. Halsey, Maj. and Mrs. J. P. Healy, Ens. A. P. Hughes, Maj. E. O. Keller, Capt. Joseph Kingsley, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. W. T. Larson, Col. D. R. Lyon, Ens. J. M. Powell, Comdr. G. D. Price, Lt. Comdr. S. D. Sheldon, Capt. Wm. F. Stevenson, Maj. G. A. Westphal, Comdr. Sibley White, Lt. John H. Goodwin, Mrs. Thomas Gallagher (wife of Maj. Gallagher), Lt. and Mrs. E. S. Caldemeyer.

Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Preceding Page)

After a short honeymoon in the Blue Ridge Mountains the bridal couple returned to New York, where they will live in London Terrace, 450 West 24th Street.

The marriage of Miss Lila Ann Seneff to Mr. Melvyn A. Bayly took place in Chicago on Friday, 12 June at the Albany Park Methodist Church.

The bride is the daughter of Col. George P. Seneff, USA, and Mrs. Casey Hayes. The bridegroom is the son of Rev. and Mrs. Milton D. Bayly of Chicago.

The vows were exchanged at eight P.M. with Rev. Bayly, father of the bridegroom reading the service.

The bride was given in marriage by her grandfather, Mr. Charles W. Walduck of Chicago. She wore a gown of ivory skinner satin and the lace veil of her great grandmother. The veil was fashioned in coronet style and extended to the tip of her train. She carried white orchids and gardenias. The attendants, all from Chicago, included Miss Frances Williamson, as maid of honor, Miss Verla Bayly, Miss Jessica Baker, and Miss Betsy Kleinke as bridesmaids.

Little Darryl Bayly, four year old brother of the bridegroom was ring bearer, carrying the rings for double ring service.

The bridegroom was attended by Mr. Joseph E. Rall as best man. The ushers were Messrs. William Duncan, Robert Bradburn and Wm. Lininger, who were assisted by Robert Beart and Carol J. Peterson, all of Chicago.

A small reception was held following the ceremony.

Two grandmothers of the bride were present—Mrs. Edward H. Seneff of Philadelphia, Pa., and Mrs. Charles W. Walduck, with whom the bride has been living for the past two years in Chicago.

Mrs. Hayes, mother of the bride and wife of Col. Casey Hayes, USA, arrived in Chicago from Honolulu, Hawaii, a few days before the wedding.

The bridegroom is attending Northwestern University Medical School. The couple will reside in Chicago until the bridegroom's graduation, when he will enter active service in the army, as a 1st Lt., Medical Corps.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Peery Gage, sr. announce the engagement of their daughter, Betty Jean, to Lt. Rudyard Malcolm Sevagler, USA, son of City Attorney and Mrs. Ralph W. Sevagler of Burbank, Calif.

Lieutenant Sevagler is stationed at Ft. Benning, Ga.

Miss Anne Katherine FitzPatrick, daughter of Mrs. Francis James FitzPatrick of Pittsburgh, became the bride

(Continued on Next Page)

Weddings and Engagements (Continued from Preceding Page)

of Mr. Carl Arthur Hagg, son of Mr. Theodore A. Hagg of Beloit, Wis., on 19 June.

The ceremony took place at 8:30 P.M. in the Church of The Redeemer with only the immediate family and close friends present. The Rev. Hugh Savage Clark read the service.

The bride wore the same ivory satin and lace gown, satin slippers and gloves worn by her mother at her wedding. The finger-tip veil was of tulle with an heirloom lace cap. She carried a shower bouquet of white delphinium, bouvardia and sweet peas.

The bride is the daughter of the late Maj. Francis James FitzPatrick, CE. In the absence of her brother, Lt. Francis James FitzPatrick, AC, she was given in marriage by Col. Herbert D. Vogel, CE.

Her only attendant was Miss Kathryn Hatch. Mr. Parks R. Toutin was best man. The ushers were Mr. Frank Kassel and Mr. Donald Cole.

The bride is a graduate of the University of Pittsburgh and Carnegie Institute of Technology. Mr. Hagg is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, the University of Pittsburgh and is a research Engineer with Westinghouse. They will be at home after 15 July at 848 Rebecca St., Wilkinsburg.

1st Lt. John K. Orr formerly Adjutant, now with Headquarters Battery, 90th Field Artillery Battalion, a unit of the 22nd Field Artillery Brigade at Ft. Bragg, married Miss Grace Pedicord of Wilkesburg, Pa., in the Edgewood Presbyterian Church, Edgewood, Pa., recently.

Capt. Stuart Cheney Ferris, FA, USA, and Miss Angeline Taylor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwy Lycurgus Taylor of New Haven and Camden, Maine, were married in St. Thomas Episcopal Church in Camden, Saturday, 11 July, the Rev. Wm. E. Berger officiating.

The bride had as her maid of honor, Miss Lester Newell Chase of Brookline and Manchester, Mass., and other attendants were Mrs. John Taylor and Mrs. William Curtis Taylor of New Haven. The best man was Mr. Derrick C. Bannag and the ushers included Lts. John and William Curtis Taylor, USNR, brothers of the bride; and Messrs. Carlton Ferris and Curtis Pollon.

A reception was held at the Camden Yacht Club. The bride is an alumna of Master's School, Dobbs Ferry and the bridegroom matriculated at Yale in '39.

At Scarsdale, N. Y. the wedding of Miss Margaret Whittemore and Lt. Richard Walter Mirick, USMCR, took place Saturday, 11 July in Hitchcock Memorial Church, the Rev. George Smyth the officiating clergyman.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Manvel Whittemore, and the bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George Hammond Mirick of Worcester, Mass.

Clad in a gown of embroidered white net with fitted bodice and full tulle skirt, the bride wore a long tulle veil and carried orchids and stephanotis.

Miss Douglas Taylor was maid of honor, and the Misses Mary and Elizabeth Whittemore, sisters of the bride, with the sisters of the bridegroom, the Misses Susannah and Sally Mirick, and Miss Jean Hunnewell and Miss Virginia Powell acted as bridesmaids.

Mr. George H. Mirick was best man for his son.

At the home of her parents in Upper Montclair, N. J., Miss Ruth Marie Dipman was married recently, to Ens. William Richard Huck, USNR, son of Judge and Mrs. William Huck, Jr., of Bloomfield, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. A. L. Fretz.

In a gown of pale blue mousseline de soie, with matching horsehair hat and carrying orchids, bouvardia and gardenias, the bride was given away by her father.

She was attended by her sister, Mrs. John Chester Brigham, Jr., of Cedar Grove, as matron of honor, with Miss Marilyn Black as bridesmaid, Nancy

Hayes as flower girl and Richard McIntosh as page.

Lt. Kenneth H. Van Tassel, USA, of Fredericksburg, Va., was best man.

Col. S. Jay Turnbull, MC, USA, commanding officer at Tilton General Hospital at Fort Dix, N. J., and Mrs. Turnbull have announced the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth Anne, to Midshipman Douglas Y. Munnikhuysen, son of Brig. Gen. Henry D. Munnikhuysen and of Mrs. Harold F. Pullen of San Francisco. He is a first classman at the U. S. Naval Academy and Miss Turnbull is an alumna of Gunston Hall, Washington, D. C.

The engagement is announced of Miss Virginia Prince Barnbrook, to 1st Lt. Theodore Francis Jones, 112 Ordnance Co., USA, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Louis Jones of Baltimore and Santa Barbara. The announcement was made by Mr. and Mrs. William J. H. Dyer of Providence, R. I., Miss Barnbrook being the daughter of Mrs. Dyer. Her father was the late Mr. Harry J. Barnbrook, and she graduated from the Mary C. Wheeler School and attended Sarah Lawrence College at Bronxville, N. Y., and the Rhode Island School of Design.

Lieutenant Jones attended South Kent School, in Conn., and Harvard University and was graduated from Johns Hopkins University in '38.

Mrs. Sidney Potter of Baltimore and St. Petersburg, Fla., has announced the marriage of her daughter, Cornelia Follet, to Maj. John Mackey Read, USA, which took place in Louisville, Ky., 25 June, Chaplain Ross Howard Warner, USA, officiating.

The bride is the daughter of the late Rev. S. A. Potter, a former rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church at Berlin, Md., and she attended schools in Europe and Hannah Moore Academy near Baltimore. She is a graduate of the London Hospital Training School for Nurses in England, and did post graduate work at Johns Hopkins in '41. She is now second lieutenant in the Army Nurse Corps. Major Read was graduated from West Point, class of '31.

Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Dushane Rudolph of Guilford, Baltimore, have announced the marriage of their daughter, Catherine Dorothy, to Lt. Woodrow Boyce Reedy, USA, of Baltimore, which took place 23 June at the Chapel at Camp Lee, Va.

Mrs. Reedy was graduated from Friend's School and Western Maryland College and Lieutenant Reedy attended the University of Baltimore. They will live in Louisiana.

Lt. Walter R. Wiebking, USA, claimed as his bride last Saturday, 11 July, Miss Katherine Evelyn Pennington, daughter of Mrs. Betty Pennington and the late Mr. Augustine H. Pennington, the ceremony taking place at Huber Memorial Evangelical Lutheran Church in Baltimore, the Rev. Addison H. Groff officiating.

Miss Anna Mae Pennington was her sisters maid of honor, leading a bevy of bridesmaids. Mr. John Hahn was best man. A reception was held at the Southern Hotel.

Lt. Col. Bloxham Ward, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Ward announce the engagement of their daughter, Lydia Margaret, to Ens. Richard V. Donahue, USN Air Corps, on Sunday, 26 July, at Melbourne, Fla., and will be followed by a reception at the Women's Club, Melbourne Beach.

Miss Ward attended Stratford College Preparatory School in Danville, Va., graduated from Galileo High School in San Francisco. She later attended San Francisco Junior College and the College of the Pacific at Stockton, Calif.

Ensign Donahue is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Donahue of Kokomo, Ind., and is a nephew of Capt. Don P. Moon, USN. Ensign Donahue was a student of law at the University of Notre Dame, resigning a few months prior to graduation to enter the service. He received his preliminary training at Chicago and Corpus

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Marine Corps Nominations

The following nominations for promotion in the Marine Corps were submitted to the Senate this week:

Maj. Gen. (T) Ross E. Rowell, to be maj. gen.

Following brig. gens. (T) to be brig. gens.: William H. Rupertus Harry K. Pickett

Following cols. (T) to be colonels: Lewie G. Merritt Ray A. Robinson

Claude A. Larkin David R. Nimmer

Shaler Ladd Victor F. Bleasdale

William P. T. Hill M. H. Silverthorn

William E. Riley

Following lt. cols. (T) to be lt. cols.: Raymond P. Coffman William W. Orr

Rupert B. Deese Monroe S. Swanson

James P. Riskey William W. Paca

Clayton C. Jerome Richard M. Cutts, jr.

George J. O'Shea Frank D. Weir

Charles C. Brown Merlita F. Schneider

Eugene H. Price George F. Good, jr.

William M. Mitchell Merrill B. Twining

James A. Stuart

Following maj. (T) to be majors: Donald M. Weller Edmund B. Games

Samuel S. Yeaton Albert J. Keller

E. A. Montgomery Harry S. Leon

Edgar O. Price Nelson K. Brown

Robert E. Hill Ferry Reynolds

James M. Daly Nathaniel S. Clifford

Ronald D. Salmon Ben "Z" Redfield

Russell Lloyd Charles R. Jones

Ernest W. Fry, jr. Clifford H. Shuey

Marcellus J. Howard Wayne H. Adams

August Larson John H. Cook, jr.

Donovan D. Sult Samuel G. Taxis

Norman Hussa Edward J. Dillon

Edward B. Carney Harold I. Larson

Austin R. Brunell Mercade A. Cramer

Lewis C. Hudson, jr. Chandler W. Johnson

The above officers will rank from 30 June, under provisions of the new promotion law.

In addition Maj. (T) James T. Wilbur was nominated for promotion to major, to rank from 5 June.

War Work Aids Morale

Under Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal has urged that to meet critical labor needs all Naval contractors should give the fullest possible consideration to the employment of members of the families of men once employed by the contractor but now serving with the armed forces. He pointed out that fathers, mothers, wives and sisters of men now in the Army, Navy Marine Corps and Coast Guard logically will make most loyal and willing employees. This policy will bring increased income to families who may be making serious financial sacrifices. It will further the morale of the fighting men at the front.

According to figures furnished by the War Manpower Commission, approximately 10% of the workers in war plants at the start of the year were women. By the end of the first quarter of 1942 women represented 15% of the total war industry employment. It is estimated that this ratio will increase to 20% by the end of this year. In actual figures, this represents an estimated employment of 3,000,000 women by 1 January 1943, as compared with 500,000 on 1 January 1942.

Graduate Motor Course

The following officers were graduated from Officers Course "A-1" at the Quartermaster Motor Transport School, Hahard, Md., on 14 July:

1st Lt. H. Austern 2nd Lt. Arthur

2nd Lt. George A. Komorowski

Bernstein 1st Lt. T. R. Lawson

Capt. James A. Blake 2nd Lt. J. L. McAleney

1st Lt. R. R. Bruner 2nd Lt. E. L. Minott

1st Lt. John A. Clear 2nd Lt. C. R. Mixon

1st Lt. L. J. Cochran 2nd Lt. C. L. Myette

2nd Lt. S. Coleman 2nd Lt. J. C. Patterson

2nd Lt. O. J. Dancause 2nd Lt. Martin C.

1st Lt. M. Delgrosso Roberts, jr.

2nd Lt. John V. 1st Lt. R. I. Schnittke

D'Esposito 1st Lt. N. B. Smith

2nd Lt. T. E. Deyo 2nd Lt. C. H. Stelling

1st Lt. J. S. Fuerst 1st Lt. T. E. Sullivan

2nd Lt. L. S. Garrard 1st Lt. DeWitt T.

Capt. J. J. Grant, jr. Thompson

1st Lt. George C. Gross 2nd Lt. D. F. Todd

2nd Lt. William H. Maj. S. E. Wallace

Gurnee, jr. 1st Lt. W. L. Waller

1st Lt. Leon L. Hall 2nd Lt. P. L. Wells

2nd Lt. J. H. Hamlin 2nd Lt. J. C. Winslow

1st Lt. G. J. Hartman 2nd Lt. Walter J.

1st Lt. J. A. James Woolwine

2nd Lt. P. E. Kirven

Explains Camp Designation

Confusion concerning the designation of Camp Lincoln, Ill., has prompted the War Department to release to the Service a letter from the Adjutant General of Illinois which explains that Camp Lincoln is a State owned Rifle Range used exclusively for target practice by State Police

and other State agencies. The letter stresses: "There are no Regular Army Units quartered at Camp Lincoln."

Regular Army Reserve

The status of members of the Regular Army Reserve in regard to permanence of rank, right to reenlist after the war and right to be commissioned temporarily has been clarified by the War Department which has prepared the following data for the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

1. A member of the Regular Army Reserve serving on active duty is an enlisted man in the Regular Army. (Section 30, National Defense Act, The Regular Army Reserve—Under such regulations as the President may prescribe there shall be organized and maintained as a part of the Regular Army... a Regular Army Reserve.)

2. He may be promoted to a higher grade than that held at the time of recall to active duty and under existing regulations will receive a temporary warrant for such grade (War Department Circular 122, 1941).

3. He may be discharged from the Regular Army Reserve while on active duty for the convenience of the Government to accept commission in the Army of the United States (AR 140-5, paragraph 55c(3)).

4. On honorable termination of service a commissioned officer he may within a month thereafter, regardless of physical qualifications, acquired in line of duty, whether or not an appropriate vacancy exists, offer himself and be accepted for reenlistment without loss of seniority and in the grade previously held at the time of discharge from the Regular Army Reserve to accept a commission in the Army of the United States.

5. If such previous grade held was temporary, reappointment to that grade will be temporary and subject to future reduction without cause, at the direction of the Secretary of War, to the next permanent grade previously held.

6. All reenlistments entered into during the present war continue in force until six months after its termination, at which time the enlistment expires.

7. In substance, no distinction is made between the enlisted man whose current enlistment was made in the Regular Army and has been extended for the duration of the war as compared to a Regular Army Reservist recalled to active duty.

Enlisted Men's Transfers

Still further liberalization of the regulations governing transfers of enlisted men are soon to be issued by the Adjutant General.

The proposed policy, to be effective for the duration of the war and for six months thereafter, will permit almost any commander to secure transfers both to and from his command simply by making request of his next higher command whose approval, in most cases, would be sufficient to effect the desired change.

No longer will an arm and service assignment be a bar to quick action, nor will it operate to keep a man in a position when his services are no longer desired in that position or are desired somewhere else.

Requests for transfer need not contain more than a minimum of identifying information and a brief statement of the reasons for such requested transfer. The first disapproval of a request for transfer under the proposed changes now being considered, would be final.

All transfers of enlisted men for the own convenience were suspended by Circular No. 2, 1942.

Navy Expansion Bills

The President this week approved legislation designed to make the Navy more powerful than the combined navies of the world.

Approved by the President were the combatant ship expansion bill, H. R. 7184, and the auxiliary ship bill, H. R. 7159.

The former bill authorizes the construction of 1,900,000 tons of combatant vessels, including 500,000 tons of aircraft carriers, 500,000 tons of destroyers and destroyer escorts ships. Also authorized by the bill are 1,000 small craft, of which 400 are to be steel subchasers, 200 wooden subchasers, 200 motor torpedo boats and 200 coast defense and patrol vessels.

H. R. 7159 authorizes an additional 1,200,000 tons of auxiliary vessels, a large number of which are expected to be landing boats of various types.

Births - Marriages - Deaths

(No charge for service notices in this column. Please notify promptly.)

Born

ALLEY—Born at the North Country Community Hospital, Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y., to Mr. and Mrs. James B. Alley, a daughter, Cynthia, granddaughter of Mrs. Harrison Hall and the late Col. Hall, USA.

ATKINSON—Born at Wm. Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., 16 June 1942, to Mr. and Mrs. John Allen Atkinson, USA, a son, John Turner Atkinson.

BAUM—Born at Passavant Memorial Hospital, Chicago, Ill., 6 July 1942, to Lt. and Mrs. F. W. Baum, a son, Michael Frederick.

CASS—Born at New London, Conn., 24 June 1942, to Lt. and Mrs. William F. Cass, USCG, a son, William Frederick Cass, Jr., grandson of Col. and Mrs. Clyde Rush Abraham, USA.

COLEMAN—Born at Wm. Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., 25 June 1942, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Jack Coleman, USA, a son, Jackie Lewis Coleman.

DAVIS—Born at Wm. Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., 3 June 1942, to Mr. and Mrs. Jim Davis, a son, Jim Carter Davis.

ENDSLEY—Born at Harford Memorial Hospital, Havre de Grace, Md., 29 June 1942, to Lt. and Mrs. Clarence F. Endsley, Ord. USA, a son, Bruce Richard Endsley.

EPTING—Born at Wm. Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., 23 June 1942, to Mr. and Mrs. Everett Harold Epting, a son, Everett Harold Epting, II.

FIERRO—Born at Wm. Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., 20 June 1942, to Mr. and Mrs. Julio Fierro, USA, a son, Julio Fierro.

FRACKELTON—Born at Wm. Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., 27 June 1942, to Mr. and Mrs. William Hamilton Frackelton, MC, USA, a son, William Hamilton Frackelton, Jr.

GLESE—Born at the Station Hospital, Scott AFB, Ill., 31 May 1942, to Lt. and Mrs. Edwin Glese, AC, a son, Thomas David.

KELLER—Born at Norfolk General Hospital, Norfolk, Va., 6 July 1942, to Capt. and Mrs. Joseph H. Keller, a daughter.

KIDD—Born at Wm. Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., 30 June 1942, to Sgt. and Mrs. Ervin Lee Kidd, USA, a son, Larry Lee Kidd.

KNAPP—Born at Stamford Sanitarium, Stamford, Tex., 26 June 1942, to Capt. and Mrs. James B. Knapp, AAF, a daughter, Meta Knapp.

LEWIS—Born at the Norfolk General Hospital, Norfolk, Va., 11 July 1942, to Lt. and Mrs. Leon G. Lewis, 2d, USA, a son, Leon Lewis, 3d.

LIGON—Born at Hillcrest Hospital, Tulsa, Okla., 2 July 1942, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Elvin Ligon, GSC, a son, John Michael.

MCCRARY—Born at Station Hospital, Fort P. Herson, Ga., 1 Apr. 1942, to Maj. and Mrs. Thomas A. McCrary, Inf., a son, Thomas Andrew McCrary, Jr.

MOFFETT—Born at Wm. Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., 17 June 1942, to Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Moffett, USA, a daughter, Patricia Ann.

MORGAN—Born at Wm. Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., 26 June 1942, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Henry Grady Morgan, USA, a son, William Edward Morgan.

MORRIS—Born at Austin Tex., 20 June 1942, to Capt. (Class of '38) and Mrs. John A. Morris, Jr., USA, a son, John Alexander III.

ORTH—Born at Highland Sanitarium, Newport, La., 25 June 1942, to Maj. and Mrs. Robert Carl Orth, AC, a son, Robert Charles Orth.

ROBERTSON—Born at the California Hospital, Los Angeles, Calif., 25 June 1942, to Lt. and Mrs. John Berry Robertson, Jr., USA, a son, John Berry Robertson, III.

SHUGART—Born at Wm. Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., 17 June 1942, to Mr. and Mrs. John Bradford Shugart, Jr., USA, a daughter, Jo Ellen.

SMITH—Born at the Doctors Hospital, New York, N. Y., 4 July 1942, to Lt. and Mrs. Tattle Smith, AAF, a son, Christopher Vernon.

TAUSCH—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 26 June 1942, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Egon R. Tausch, a son, Egon Richard.

TAYLOR—Born at Pitt General Hospital, Greenville, N. C., 4 July 1942, to Maj. and Mrs. Daniel Russell Taylor, GSC, USA, a daughter, Jeanette Mae, granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Winslow, Greenville, N. C.

THROCKMORTON—Born at Jefferson Hospital, Birmingham, Ala., 20 June 1942, to

Maj. and Mrs. John L. Throckmorton, USA, a son, Edward Russell.

WEICKEL—Born at Wm. Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., 30 June 1942, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. N. F. Weickel, USA, a daughter, Suzanne Elizabeth Weickel.

WEISIGER—Born in Richmond, Va., 16 June 1942, to Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Weisiger, a daughter, Mary Helen, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. William Bassett Graham.

Married

ANDERSON-AUBRY—Married in the Watchung Avenue Congregational Church, Montclair, N. J., 14 July 1942, Miss Claire Louise Aubry, to Lt. (Jg) Clarence O. Anderson, USNR.

BAIRD-HARDY—Married recently in the Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, Baltimore, Md., Miss Ruth Hardy, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Conrad Palmer Hardy, CE, USA, to Mr. Robert E. Baird.

BAYLY-SENEFF—Married at the Albany Park Methodist Church, Chicago, Ill., 12 June 1942, Miss Lila Ann Seneff, daughter of Col. George P. Seneff, USA, and Mrs. Casey Hayes, to Mr. Melvyn A. Bayly.

BLACK-ESKRIDGE—Married in the Memorial Chapel, Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., 27 June 1942, Miss Lydia Childs Eskridge, daughter of Mrs. Eskridge and the late Col. Oliver Stevens Eskridge, to Mr. William Armitage Black.

CALVIN-HICKEY—Married in Our Lady of Refuge Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., 15 July 1942, Miss Betty Ann Hickey, to 2nd Lt. Michael J. Calvin, USA.

COLE-MASSEY—Married in St. John's Episcopal Church, Larchmont, N. Y., 14 July 1942, Miss Barbara Ruth Massey, to Lt. Robert M. Cole, USNR.

COLES-HUBBARD—Married in the Presbyterian Church, Westfield, N. J., 15 July 1942, Miss Jeannette Hubbard, to Lt. William H. Coles, Jr., USA.

CRAMER-CARLIN—Married in the Post Chapel at Mather Field, Calif., 4 July 1942, Miss Gertrude Anne Carlin, to Lt. Clyde C. Cramer.

CROSSLAND-STEVENS—Married in Memphis, Tenn., 20 June 1942, Miss Marcena Stevenson, to Ens. George Otto Crossland, Jr., USNR.

CUNNINGHAM-RIORDON—Married in Washington, D. C., 16 July 1942, Miss Cecile Riordon, to Ens. J. Maxon Cunningham, Jr., USCG.

D'ALATRI-GRAVELLE—Married at the Post Chapel, Fort Totten, N. Y., 15 July 1942, Miss Rosebud Gravelle, to 1st Lt. Remo D'Alatri, CAC.

DAVIS-WOLF—Married in the Little Church Around the Corner, New York, 14 July 1942, Miss J. Mildred Wolf, to Lt. Marshall Davis, Jr., USA.

DEMURO-CIANCIARULO—Married 30 May 1942, Miss Alverna Cianciarulo, San Jose, Calif., to Lt. Philip G. DeMuro, AC, Chico Field, Calif.

DORGAN-HEARTWELL—Married in the Church of the Redeemer, Bloxi, Miss., 11 July 1942, Miss Lucille Dorgan, to Ens. William Lightfoot Heartwell, Jr., USNR.

DORNEY-CRAIGHILL—Married in Bethlehem Chapel of Washington Cathedral, Washington, D. C., 9 July 1942, Miss Margaret Fontaine Craighill, to Ens. William Andrew Dorney, Jr., USNR.

DUMAS-KALB—Married in Palmer Memorial Chapel, Houston, Tex., 26 June 1942, Miss Elva Margaret Kalb, to Lt. Col. Caldwell Dumas, CAC, USA.

EASTERWOOD-ENCH—Married in the Chapel of the Snows, Reno, Nev., Miss Jane Elizabeth Ench, to Sgt. James Hardin Easterwood, Mather Field, Calif.

EATON-STEPHENS—Married in Cleveland, Ohio, 11 July 1942, Miss Mary Margaret Stephens, to Lt. Cyrus S. Eaton, Jr., AAF, Sloan Field, Tex.

EDDY-SASSER—Married in the Naval Air Station Chapel, Jacksonville, Fla., 3 July 1942, Miss Carolyn Sasser, to 2nd Lt. George Merritt Eddy, USMC.

EDMONDS-BAILEY—Married in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, San Rafael, Calif., 3 July 1942, Miss Phyllis Bailey, to Ens. Ernest J. Edmonds, USN.

ERFERT-JONES—Married in Elko, Nev., 14 June 1942, Miss Edith M. Jones, to Sgt. Don W. Erfert, Mather Field, Calif.

EVANS-LANGSTON—Married in the Chapel of Mount Vernon Place Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., 14 July 1942, Miss Mary Langston, daughter of Col. and Mrs. John D. Langston, to Mr. Dennis Ethelbert Evans. Colonel Langston is chairman of the

planning council of the President's Appeals Board of the Selective Service System.

FERRIS-TAYLOR—Married in St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, Camden, Me., 11 July 1942, Miss Angeline Taylor, to Capt. Stuart Cheney Ferris, FA, USA.

FITZPATRICK-TICE—Married in St. Ann's Episcopal Church, Annapolis, Md., 10 July 1942, Miss Nancy Louise Tice, to Lt. Thomas Edward Fitzpatrick, Camp Davis, N. C.

GIBBS-OLINGER—Married in the Chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York, 9 July 1942, Miss Pauline June Olinger, to Lt. Charles Vincent Gibbs, Inf., USA, Ft. George G. Meade, Md.

HAFNER-SHARBER—Married in the Post Chapel, Spence Field, Moultrie, Ga., 3 July 1942, Miss Iris Mildred Sharber, to Lt. William M. Hafner, AAF.

HAGG-FITZPATRICK—Married in the Church of the Redeemer, Pittsburgh, Pa., 19 June 1942, Miss Anne Katherine FitzPatrick, daughter of Mrs. Francis James FitzPatrick and the late Maj. FitzPatrick, AC, to Mr. Carl Arthur Hagg.

HASKETT-JONES—Married in Spence Field Chapel, Moultrie, Ga., 3 July 1942, Miss Sarah Katherine Jones, to Lt. William T. Haskett, Jr., AAF.

HEALY-MORAN—Married at Maxwell Fld., Ala., 27 June 1942, Miss Edna Lewis Moran, to Cadet Ralph Scott Healy, Jr., AAF.

HERMANN-MCCLURE—Married in Anderson, S. C., 4 July 1942, Miss Rachel McClure, to Lt. August F. Herrmann, Jr., USA.

HOLMES-LIDSTER—Married in the First Lutheran Church, Norfolk, Va., 3 July 1942, Miss Mary Elizabeth Lidster, to Ens. John Francis Holmes, USN.

HUCK-DIPMAN—Married in Upper Montclair, N. J., 11 July 1942, Miss Ruth Marie Dipman, to Ens. William Richard Huck, USNR.

HYDE-BURBANK—Married in the Lady Chapel of Grace Episcopal Church, Utica, N. Y., 9 July 1942, Miss Elizabeth Butler Burbank, to Lt. Edgerton Fillmore Hyde, USA.

INGLISH-HELTWOOD—Married in Carson City, Nev., 6 June 1942, Miss Arleen Heltwood, to S. Sgt. William S. Inglish, Mather Field, Calif.

IVEY-FOY—Married in the First Baptist Church, Paducah, Ky., 27 June 1942, Miss Martha Sue Foy, to Lt. Henry Bernard Ivey, Jr., of San Juan, Puerto Rico.

JOHNSON-SMITH—Married in St. Stephen's Church, Richmond, Va., 7 July 1942, Miss Helen Elizabeth Smith, to Lt. Thomas Nelson Page Johnson, Jr., AAF.

KIDD-DE GOLIAN—Married in Boston, Mass., 11 July 1942, Miss Angeline De Gollan, to Ens. Isaac Campbell Kidd, Jr., USN, son of Mrs. Isaac Campbell Kidd and the late Rear Admiral Kidd, who perished in the Pearl Harbor attack.

LANG-STAUSS—Married in Reno, Nev., 4 July 1942, Miss Shirley Stauus, to Sgt. Frank E. Lang, Mather Field, Calif.

LIGHT-KINNEAR—Married in Holy Trinity Church, Baileys Bay, Bermuda, 10 July 1942, Miss Ethel Penney Kinnear, to Lt. Col. Charles Porterfield Light, Jr., USA.

LIST-ABELS—Married in Riverside, Calif., 3 July 1942, Miss Elizabeth Marie Abels, to Sgt. LeRoy H. List.

LIVINGSTON-TURNER—Married in the Post Chapel, Mather Field, Calif., 5 July 1942, Miss Elizabeth Massie Turner, to Lt. William Livingston, Jr.

HACKETT-VAN VLIET—Married in the Church of St. James the Less, Scarsdale, N. Y., 14 July 1942, Miss Juliana Van Vliet, to Capt. Wallace James Hackett, USA, brother of Capt. Perry Hackett, USA.

MAYERS-BERMAN—Married in Scarsdale, N. Y., 14 July 1942, Miss Virginia Ann Berman, to Lt. Lawrence Seymour Mayers, Jr., SC, USA.

MIRICK-WHITEMORE—Married in Hitchcock Memorial Church, Scarsdale, N. Y., 11 July 1942, Miss Margaret Whitemore, to Lt. Richard Walter Mirick, USMC.

OLDS-PHILIPP—Married in the Post Chapel, Fort Benning, Ga., 11 July 1942, Miss Dorothy Marie Philipp, to Lt. Howard F. Olds, USA.

PATTON-JONES—Married in the post chapel, Camp Shelby, Miss., 11 July 1942, Miss Gladys Myri Jones, to Lt. David Markham Patton, MC, USA.

PLACE-PADDOCK—Married in Manhattan, Kans., 3 July 1942, Miss Peggy Louise Paddock, to Capt. Richard C. Place, Cavalry staff and faculty, Fort Riley, Kans.

POUNDS-SANDERS—Married in Las Vegas, Nev., 9 July 1942, Miss Elisabeth Paul-

ine Sanders, to Lt. James A. Pounds, 8d, USMC.

RAPP-GILLIARD—Married in the Westminster Chapel, Sacramento, Calif., 3 July 1942, Miss Wanda Ruth Gilliard, to Lt. John Edward Rapp, Mather Field, Calif.

READ-POTTER—Married in Louisville, Ky., 25 June 1942, Miss Cornelia Follet Potter, to Maj. John Mackey Read, USA.

REAGAN-PRICE—Married at Camp Wolters, Tex., 17 June 1942, Miss Jane Price, to Lt. Thomas Edwin Reagan, son of Col. and Mrs. Thomas Harold Reagan, Camp Grant, Ill.

REEDY-RUDOLPH—Married in the chapel at Camp Lee, Va., 23 June 1942, Miss Catherine Dorothy Rudolph, to Lt. Woodrow Boyce Reedy, USA.

REGAN-BUCHANAN—Married in St. Matthew's Cathedral, Washington, D. C., 11 July 1942, Miss Ann Gordon Buchanan, daughter of Mrs. Richard Bell Buchanan and the late Captain Buchanan, USMC, to Lt. Donald Thomas Regan, USMC.

REINHARD-CLEARY—Married in the Church of the Holy Child, Philadelphia, Pa., 2 July 1942, Miss Nancy Regina Cleary, to Lt. Edward Bedout Reinhard, USA.

RIE-SEABERG—Married at Allenhurst, N. J., 15 July 1942, Miss Pauline Dorothea Seaberg, to Lt. C. Leslie Rice, Jr., USA, Fort Monmouth, N. J.

RIE-WARD—Married in St. Bartholomew's Church, White Plains, N. Y., 14 July 1942, Miss Mary Elizabeth Ward, to Lt. Julian Anderson Rice, Jr., USA.

SELLERS-BELL—Married in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, San Rafael, Calif., 3 July 1942, Miss Robinette Bell, to Lt. Herschell V. Sellers, Jr., USN.

SHACKELFORD-PETZINGER—Married in Waterview, Portsmouth, Va., 11 July 1942, Miss Betty Ann Petzinger, to Lt. George Hill Shackelford, USMC, Quantico.

SHIPE-PATERSON—Married in the home of the bride's parents near Towson, Md., 11 July 1942, Miss Bess Louise Paterson, to Lt. John Kelso Shipe, USA.

SQUIRES-TUNSTALL—Married in the Church of the Good Shepherd, Norfolk, Va., 11 July 1942, Miss Catherine Brooke Tunstall, to Ens. William Henry Tappey Squires, Jr., USNR.

STEMMER-FRANKEL—Married in Brooklyn, N. Y., 14 July 1942, Miss Shirley Frankel, to Lt. Abraham Stemmer, USA.

STRADFORD-ANDERSON—Married in Baltimore, Md., 11 July 1942, Miss Charlotte Virginia Anderson, to Lt. Harry Todd Stradford, MC, USN.

SWINK-LANG—Married in Westboro, Mass., 5 July 1942, Miss Margaret Allison Lang, to Lt. (Jg) Frederic Gilbert Swink, USCGR.

TRUMBULL-FRASER-CAMPBELL—Married in Emmanuel Episcopal Church, Dublin, N. J., 11 July 1942, Miss Pauline Pumpelly Fraser-Campbell, to Ens. Philip Winsor Trumbull, USNR.

TURNER-HULL—Married in Lyne, Conn., 11 July 1942, Miss Joan Fremont Hull, to T. Sgt. Charles Le Roy Turner, Jr., SC, USA.

WATERS-TRUSLER—Married in the post chapel, Tyndall Field, Fla., 12 July 1942, Miss Susanna Trusler, to Lt. Haven Trevor Waters, USA.

WHITE-WARD—Married in the chapel of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Sacramento, Calif., 4 July 1942, Miss Mary Elizabeth Ward, to Lt. James G. White, Mather Field, Calif.

WIEBKING-PENNINGTON—Married at Huber Memorial Evangelical Lutheran Church, Baltimore, Md., 11 July 1942, Miss Katherine Evelyn Pennington, to Lt. Walter R. Wiebking, USA.

WOHL-LOUIS—Married in New York City, 12 July 1942, Miss Hope Louis, to Lt. Alfred Wohl, CA Anti-Aircraft, USA.

Died

AULLS—Died at Wm. Beaumont Gen. Hospital, El Paso, Tex., Bernice M. Aulls, sister of Mrs. L. S. Dodge, wife of Sgt. Dodge, Fort Bliss, Tex.

BARNES—Died in Washington, D. C., 14 July 1942, Mrs. Caroline N. Barnes, sister-in-law of Lt. Col. Everett L. Cook, stationed in the Surgeon General's Office.

BATES—Died as the result of an airplane accident near Jacksonville, Fla., 13 July 1942, Ens. Philip H. Bates, USNR, of Carpinteria, Calif.

(Continued on Next Page)

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Births, Marriages, Deaths (Continued from Preceding Page)

BEGAN—Died in the Naval Hospital, Coronado, Calif., 5 July 1942. Lt. Comdr. Joseph Michael Began. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Maude Louise Wells Began, and two sons.

BRANDEL—Died recently, Ens. Bernard E. Brandel, USNR. Survived by his father, Mr. Wynand A. Brandel, 55 Dickinson St., W., Grand Rapids, Mich.

BRESLIN—Died in Philadelphia, Pa., 9 July, 1942. Mrs. Margaret V. Breslin, mother of Maj. John F. Breslin, medical officer attached to General Wainwright's staff at Fort McKinley, P. I.

BROWER—Died in Swarthmore, Pa., 13 July 1942. Mr. Charles de Hart Brower, jr., brother of Lt. Bailey Brower, USA.

BROWN—Died at Wm. Beaumont Gen. Hospital, El Paso, Tex., William Ernest Brown, son of 1st Sgt. and Mrs. Walter E. Brown, DMD, Qtrs. 54 Wm. Beaumont Gen. Hosp., El Paso.

BUCKLEY—Died at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Md., 12 July 1942. Lt. Col. William Wilkinson Buckley, USMC-Ret. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Betty Rogers Buckley, 3331 P St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

CARLETON—Died in Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 15 July 1942. Col. William A. Carleton, USA-Ret. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Harriet F. Carleton, Wardman Park Hotel, Washington, D. C.

COLLINS—Died as the result of an airplane accident near Jacksonville, Fla., 13 July 1942. Aviation Cadet John Collins, USNR, Ocean City, N. J.

CONNELLY—Died in Bellevue Hospital, New York, 10 July 1942. Mr. James Connelly, father of Sgt. Joseph R. Connelly, USA.

COONER—Died recently, Ens. Bunyan Randolph Cooner, USNR. Survived by his uncle, Mr. N. G. Cooner, Parkwood Ave., Charleston, S. C.

CREGO—Died as the result of an airplane accident near Jacksonville, Fla., 13 July 1942. Aviation Cadet Remsen H. R. Crego, USNR, Yeadon, Pa.

DEEDE—Died recently, Lt. (Jg) Leroy Clifford Deede, USNR. Survived by his mother, Mrs. G. J. Deede, 1132 Farnor St., Oakland, Calif.

DONOVAN—Died in Perry Point Veterans' Hospital, Perryville, Md., 14 July 1942. Col. John George Donovan, USA-Ret. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Hester Donovan, 7812 Rayburn Rd., Bethesda, Md., and three daughters.

DORNBLASER—Died at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 3 July 1942. Mrs. Joseph H. Dornblaser, wife of Lt. Col. Dornblaser, USA, now on foreign service. Besides her husband, Mrs. Dornblaser is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Charles L. Nothstein, wife of Maj. Nothstein, AC, and Miss Betty Lou Dornblaser.

FRACKELTON—Died at Wm. Beaumont Gen. Hospital, El Paso, Tex., William Hamilton Frackelton, jr., infant son of Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Frackelton, MC, USA, 3230 Lebanon St., El Paso, Tex.

GLADE—Died at Puget Sound Hospital, Puyallup, Wash., Mrs. Lillian Huntington Glade, widow of the late Col. Herman Glade, USA, mother of Col. J. Huntington Glade, USA, and grandmother of Mrs. Elizabeth Mae Culhane, wife of Lt. R. J. Culhane, USA, and of Miss Vera Huntington Glade.

GLASS—Died suddenly in Guatemala City, Guatemala, 7 July 1942. Mrs. Clifton Townsend Glass, daughter of the late Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Percy C. Townsend, of Corsicana, Tex. Survived by her husband, Col. E. L. N. Glass, Cav., USA, and two sons, Edward and John.

GRISWOLD—Died recently, Ens. Don T. Griswold, jr., USNR. Survived by his father, Mr. Don Griswold, Clarinda, Iowa.

HAMBROOK—Died at Oneonta Hospital, Oneonta, N. Y., 13 July 1942. Dr. Augustus J. Hambrook, M.D., father of Lt. John C. Hambrook, USA.

HARDY—Died in West Hartford, Conn., 9 July 1942. Maj. Hippolyte L. Hardy, who supervised the burial of American soldiers killed in France during the first World War.

HAZARD—Died in Philadelphia, Pa., 8 July 1942. Mrs. Mable E. Hazard, wife of Lt. Comdr. S. L. H. Hazard, and mother of Ralph C. Heritage.

HILL—Died as the result of an airplane accident near Walla Walla, Wash., 15 July 1942. 2nd Lt. Richard G. Hill of Mart, Tex.

HODGKINS—Died in Winthrop, Mass., 11 July 1942. Augustus L. Hodgkins, commander of U. S. Army vessels in Boston until his retirement in 1935.

HUMPHREY—Died in San Antonio, Tex., 12 July 1942. Mrs. Clara Swift Humphrey, wife of Gen. Evan H. Humphrey, USA-Ret.

JACKSON—Died as the result of an airplane accident near the Cherry Point Marine Base, New Bern, N. C., 11 July 1942. Sgt. Everett C. Jackson, USA, Corinth, Mass.

JONES—Died recently, Ens. Robert D.

Jones, jr., USNR. Survived by his mother, Mrs. Roberta Emmett Jones, 308 East 15th St., Clovis, N. Mex.

KILLMASTER—Died on Catoclin Mountain, near Leesburg, Va., 10 July 1942. Duncan C. Killmaster, 16, son of Capt. and Mrs. B. S. Killmaster, USN, of Arlington, Va.

LOCKE—Died in Boston, Mass., 10 July 1942. Lt. Comdr. Preston G. Locke, assistant paymaster at the Navy Yard, Boston.

LOVELACE—Died recently, Lt. Comdr. Donald Alexander Lovelace, USN. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Helen E. Lovelace, 320 J Ave., Coronado, Calif., and by his mother, Mrs. Lillian White Lovelace, Farmville, N. C.

LOVERING—Died recently, Ens. William Bacon Lovering, USNR. Survived by his father, Mr. Joseph Swain Lovering, 140 Everitt Ave., Hewlett, L. I.

MASON—Died at Wm. Beaumont Gen. Hospital, El Paso, Tex., 2 June 1942. Mrs. Georgina B. Mason, mother of Mrs. D. S. Evans, wife of 1st Lt. Evans, MC, Biggs Field, Tex.

MOSHER—Died as the result of an airplane accident near Camp Croft, S. C., 12 July 1942. 2nd Lt. Wayne F. Mosher, of Lawton, Okla.

NEUMAN—Died in Mount Vernon, N. Y., 11 July 1942. Mr. Joseph W. Neuman, father of Lt. Donald M. Neuman, USA, and Kenneth W. Neuman, USN.

OUTLAW—Died on a runway of the Municipal Airport, Atlanta, Ga., 14 July 1942. Lt. Col. John F. Outlaw, Commanding Officer of the Atlanta Army Air Base. Survived by his father, Gordon Outlaw of Dotsenville, Tenn.

FORTE—Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 11 July 1942. William Griswold Forte, infant son of Capt. and Mrs. William L. Forte, USA, grandson of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. O. W. Griswold and Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Forte of Washington, D. C., and great-grandson of the late Brig. Gen. Leon A. Matile.

PRUDEN—Died at Fort Monroe, Va., 9 July 1942. Ch. A. A. Pruden, USA-Ret.

PURVIS—Died recently, Ens. Roy Wallingford Purvis, USNR. Survived by his father, Mr. Loren C. Purvis, 2132 Cameron Ave., Norwood, Ohio.

REICH—Died recently, Ens. William Owens Reich, jr., USNR. Survived by his wife, Mrs. W. O. Reich, jr., 14 W. Fifth St., Columbus, Ga.

REYNOLDS—Died in the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., 12 July 1942. Lt. Comdr. Carl H. Reynolds, jr., USN.

RHODES—Died as the result of an airplane accident at Islip Terrace, L. I., 10 July 1942. Lt. Lyman F. Rhodes, USA, Baton Rouge, La.

RICH—Died recently, Ens. Ralph McMaster Rich, USNR. Survived by his wife Mrs. Marjorie E. Rich, 4051 Pleasant Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn., and by his mother, Mrs. A. H. Rich.

ROSE—Died as the result of an airplane accident recently, Lt. Thomas Morton Rose, USNR, Oakland, Calif.

SECOMBE—Died in New Haven, Conn., 12 July 1942. Mrs. Mary Fowler Secombe, mother of Lt. William T. Secombe, USA.

SELSTROM—Died recently, Ens. Edward Robert Sellstrom, USNR. Survived by his father, Mr. E. R. Sellstrom, sr., Rockwell City, Iowa.

SIMONS—Died at Wm. Beaumont Gen. Hospital, El Paso, Tex., 5 June 1942. Capt. Elmer H. Simons, USA-Ret. Survived by his wife, Mrs. E. H. Simons, 3622 Ft. Boulevard, El Paso, Tex.

STAYTON—Died in Smyrna, Del., 12 July 1942. William H. Stayton, Class of 1881, U. S. Naval Academy. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Annie H. Stayton, three sons, Lt. Comdr. William H., jr., Charles, and Thomas T. Stayton, and a daughter, Mrs. Charles S. Hulett.

STEVENS—Died as the result of an airplane accident near Walla Walla, Wash., 15 July 1942. 2nd Lt. Earl O. Stevens of Ravenna, Ohio.

TAYLOR—Died recently. Lt. Col. John S. Taylor, USA.

ULAK—Died as the result of an airplane accident near the Cherry Point Marine Base, New Bern, N. C., 11 July 1942. 2nd Lt. Eugene P. Ulak, USA, Newark, N. J.

WERTMAN—Died as the result of an airplane accident at Sniffen's Point, Stratford, Conn., 13 July 1942. 2nd Lt. Burdette L. Wertman, David City, Neb.

WILSON—Died as the result of an airplane accident near Jacksonville, Fla., 13 July 1942. Ens. Rodger B. Wilson, USNR, West Los Angeles, Calif.

YATES—Died in Washington, D. C., Mrs. Mary E. Yates, mother of Ens. Frederick A. Yates, jr., USN.

Third Army G-1

San Antonio, Tex.—Headquarters Third Army, Lt. Gen. Walter Krueger commanding, has announced the assignment of Col. George S. Price as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, Third Army.

OBITUARIES

Funeral services for the late Lt. Comdr. Preston Grant Locke, SC, USN, who died in Boston on 10 July, were held on 13 July in the Ft. Myer Chapel, Arlington, Va. Capt. R. D. Workman, Ch.C., USN, Chief of Navy Chaplains, officiated. Burial with full military honors followed in the Arlington National Cemetery.

Commander Locke, who was 39 years old, resided in Sheridan, Wyo., and graduated from the Naval Academy with the class of 1925. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Katherine B. Summers Locke, formerly of Abingdon, Va., and a daughter, Katherine Barbee Locke.

Honorary pall bearers were Comdr. D. W. Mitchell, SC, USN, Lt. Comdr. J. R. Sayers, MC, USN; Lt. Comdr. C. C. Hoffman, USN; Lt. Comdr. F. B. Schaefer, USN; Lt. Comdr. C. W. Stewart, USN; Lt. Comdr. L. H. Thomas, SC, USN.

Funeral services for Lt. Col. William W. Buckley, USMC-Ret., who died, 12 July, at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Md., were held in Arlington National Cemetery, Wednesday, 15 July.

Military honors were paid at the grave, in lot 5803, section 6. His usual residence was 3331 P Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., where his widow, Mrs. Betty R. Buckley, now resides.

Appointed a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps 21 June 1905, he advanced through the various grades and attained the rank of lieutenant colonel 9 Mar. 1931. He was retired in that grade 1 Oct. 1935, on completion of 30 years of service.

Colonel Buckley served in Cuba, the Canal Zone, Mexico, Santo Domingo, Nicaragua, Hawaii and China; at sea aboard the USS South Dakota, the USS Colorado, the USS Arkansas, the USS Wyoming and the USS Texas; and at Marine Corps Headquarters and many Marine Corps posts in the United States.

In June and July 1916, Colonel Buckley, then a first lieutenant, participated in engagements against outlaw bands in Haiti. Appointed as inspector of the Haitian constabulary in August, 1916, he served in that country until October, 1919, winning a special citation from the Republic of Haiti for his services as chief of police of Port au Prince.

After his return to the States in 1920 he graduated from the command and general staff school at Fort Leavenworth and for a time was commanding officer of Marine Corps Schools. He was on duty in Washington headquarters when he was retired in 1935.

Colonel Buckley was re-assigned to active duty on 19 Jan. 1942, as a member of the general court martial, Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C. In June, while on duty in the office of the Coordinator of Information of Navy operations at headquarters, he resumed his retired status, because of physical disability.

Colonel Buckley's awards and decorations include Cuban Pacification Medal; Mexican Service Medal; Dominican Campaign Medal; Expeditionary Medal, Haiti; Victory Medal with West Indies clasp, Haiti; Haitian Campaign Medal; Second Nicaraguan Campaign Medal of Merit; Haitian Medaille Militaire.

Lt. Comdr. Carl H. Reynolds, jr., USN, 42, who served as communications officer of the First Naval District until he was recently assigned to active sea duty, died at the Chelsea, Mass. Naval Hospital, 12 July.

Born in Syracuse, N. Y., he was graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1921.

He leaves his widow, Mrs. Marion H. Reynolds, of 31 Weston Avenue, Braintree, Mass., a son, Carl H. Reynolds, 3d, who was graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy in June; his mother, Mrs. Carl H. Reynolds, sr., of Reno, Nev.; two sisters, Mrs. Harold Cafferata, also of Reno, and Mrs. Robert F. Moore of Brooklyn, N. Y.; and an uncle, George W. Treat of Braintree.

Funeral services were held at Emmanuel Episcopal Church, Braintree, and burial was at Livermore Falls, Me.

The pallbearers were: Lt. Comdr. William A. Swanson, USN; Lt. Comdr. Steele B. Smith, USN; Lt. Comdr. Raymond B. Meader, USNR; Lt. Chesleigh C. Chisholm, USNR; Mr. John F. Twomey and Mr. William F. Fitzgerald.

Mrs. Lillian Huntington Glade, widow of the late Col. Herman Glade, USA, and for many years a resident of this city, (Please turn to Page 1310)

Weddings and Engagements (Continued from Page 1306)

Christi and completed his training at the Jacksonville Air Station. He is on temporary duty at the Banana River Naval Air Station near Melbourne.

The chapel at Fort Totten, N. Y., provided the setting for the marriage of 1st Lt. Remo D'Alatri, CAC, now attached to that Post, and Miss Rose Gravelle of Anania, Minn., the ceremony taking place 15 July 1942 at 7:00 P.M. and the Rev. Thomas Manley, Post Chaplain, being the celebrant. To complete the military nature of the proceeding, the bride was given away by Lt. Col. Harold A. Brushner, CAC, Commanding Officer of Lieutenant D'Alatri's detachment. A reception at the Officers' Club of Fort Totten was held immediately after the wedding.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Gravelle of Anania, Minn., and was graduated from Brainerd College in 1939. Lieutenant D'Alatri was born in New York City, attended St. Francis Xavier High School and is a graduate of Fordham University, Class of 1940. He received his commission in the Coast Artillery Corps of the United States Army from the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. Lieutenant and Mrs. D'Alatri will live at 151-39 20th Road, Whitestone, Long Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Price of Chicago, Ill., announce the marriage of their daughter, Jane, to Lt. Thomas Edgar Reagan, son of Col. and Mrs. Thomas Harold Reagan of Camp Grant, Ill., 17 June, at Camp Wolters, Tex.

The bride was given away by Mr. Amos W. Flemings of Camp Wolters, and was attended by her sister, Mrs. Penelope Olsen of Chicago. The best man was Lt. Howard Nelson, also of Camp Wolters. The marriage ceremony was performed by Chaplain Samuel J. Wylie.

The day was a doubly happy occasion as it was the 28th wedding anniversary of the bridegroom's mother and father. Lieutenant Reagan was graduated from West Point, Class of 1941.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Dilger of Pensacola announce the marriage of their daughter, Pearl Elizabeth, to Lt. James Newton Schrader, USCG, on Wednesday, 27 May 1942, at Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. Schrader is the son of Col. O. B. Schrader, USA-Ret. and Mrs. Schrader of Chicago.

Miss Angelique de Gollan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Felix Eugene de Gollan of Atlanta, Ga., was married 1 July, to Isaac Campbell Kidd, jr., USN, son of Mrs. Isaac D. Kidd of Annapolis, and the late Rear Adm. Kidd, who was lost with his ship the U. S. S. Arizona, in Pearl Harbor 7 Dec. The ceremony was performed in St. Paul's Catholic Church in Cambridge, Mass., which was decorated with regal lilies and white delphiniums. The Rev. Francis Greene officiated and reception followed at the Hotel Commodore in Cambridge. Only members of the two families and intimate friends were present at the ceremony and reception.

The bride's gown was of white mousseline de sole and rosepoint lace fashioned with a hoop-skirt, and Bishop sleeves with tight lace cuffs. Her finger-tip veil of tulle was caught to a Juliet cap of rosepoint lace and she carried white delphiniums and gladioli blossoms.

Mrs. Felix de Gollan, jr., was matron of honor for her sister-in-law, and another sister-in-law, Mrs. Richard L. de Gollan, was bridesmaid.

Lt. Comdr. B. C. Johnson, USN, was best man for Ensign Kidd, and the ushers were Lt. Felix de Gollan, jr., USN, brother of the bride, Ens. Richard Aldrich, USNR, of Boston, Ens. William Gearon, USNR, of Cambridge, and Lt. Stephen Hale, USNR, of Atlanta.

Ens. and Mrs. Kidd will live at the Hotel Commodore in Cambridge. Mrs. Kidd is a graduate of the Georgetown Visitation Junior College, in Washington, D. C. Ens. Kidd attended St. Alban's School in Washington, and St. George's School in Newport, and this year was graduated from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Sea Services Personnel Law

(Continued from Page 1287)

...no officer retiring upon reaching the age of 64 years shall be retired in a rank lower than that in which he might have been retired had the permanent promotion not been suspended.

Sec. 7. The Act of July 24, 1941 (Public Law 188, Seventy-seventh Congress), is hereby amended as follows:

Section 1, change period to comma and add during such period thereafter as the President shall determine, but not later than the end of the fiscal year following that in which the war or national emergency shall terminate.

Explanation: Section 1 of the temporary promotion law of 24 July 1941, provides that authority for temporary promotions shall be exercised only in time of war or national emergency determined by the President. Since the new law suspends permanent promotions until 30 June of the fiscal year following that in which the present war shall terminate, it is necessary that there be authority for promotions until that date. The amendment authorizes this procedure.

The final paragraph of Section 7 of the new law reads: "Section 10 of the aforesaid Act of July 24, 1941, is hereby amended so that temporary appointments made under authority of that Act during the present war may continue in force until six months after the termination of this Act."

Explanation: Section 10 of the temporary promotion law provided that personnel appointed or advanced temporarily could be continued in a temporary status during such period as the President may determine, but not longer than six months after the termination of the war or national emergency. The amendment contains authority for the continuance of such temporary status during the term of the amendatory Act.

Sec. 8. The provisions of this Act, except as may be necessary to adapt the said provisions to the Coast Guard, shall apply to personnel of the Coast Guard in like manner and to the same extent and with the same relative conditions in all respects as provided for the officer personnel of the Army and Marine Corps.

Explanation: This section makes the provisions of the Act applicable to the Coast Guard.

Sec. 9. No officer shall suffer any reduction in pay or allowances by reason of any provisions of this Act, all sections of which shall become effective on date of approval, with the exception of section 4, shall terminate on June 30 of the fiscal year following that in which the present war shall end.

Explanation: This is the usual savings clause to insure that no officer shall suffer reduction in pay or allowances because of changed conditions. It also provides that provisions of the new Act, with the exception of Section 4, shall terminate on 30 June of the fiscal year following that in which the present war shall end.

Civilian Mechanic Training

The Senate this week receded from its consideration of legislation, H. R. 5695, which amends the Civilian Pilot Training Act to permit training of aviation mechanics and mechanics, and sent the bill to the President. The Senate had earlier amended the bill to strike out provisions for mechanics, but this week accepted the measure as passed by the House.

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U. S. COAST GUARD

VICE ADMIRAL Russell R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard, this week announced that Comdr. Richard S. Field, USN-Ret., former Director of the Bureau of Marine Inspection, now a part of the Coast Guard, has been advanced to the rank of captain by the Navy Department.

Captain Field has been assigned to active duty at Coast Guard Headquarters where he will continue to assist Admiral Waesche in matters pertaining to the merchant marine.

Capt. Halert C. Shepherd, formerly

assistant director of the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, meanwhile, has been commissioned a captain in the Coast Guard Reserve. Captain Shepherd will head the Merchant Marine Inspection Service.

The President sent to the Senate this week the nomination of Comdr. (temporary captain) Ellis Reed-Hill, USCG, to be a permanent captain in the Coast Guard. Captain Reed-Hill, an engineering officer, heads the Public Relations Division at Coast Guard Headquarters.

334 New Marine Lieutenants

Announcement has just been made of the appointment by President Roosevelt of a list of Marine Corps 2nd Lieutenants from the Corps' Chief Warrant and Warrant Officers. Appointees must be examined by at least one medical officer to determine their physical fitness for appointment. If, in the opinion of their commanding officer the subject is mentally qualified for higher rank, those named are then to be assigned to active duty with the present organization. Increased pay and allowances will accrue from 7 July 1942. Formal acceptance of the higher rating and oath of office are not required under the present law. Those selected are:

CMG Otto Wiggs	MG B. E. Kilday
MG L. F. Jensen	MG F. E. Wilkins
CPC E. L. Claire	MG J. Salesky
CPC J. W. Lytle	MG R. A. Smith
CPC G. W. Stahl	MG L. R. Darner
CMG J. J. Harrington	MG J. C. Wilson
CPC J. D. Erwin	MG W. L. Staph
CQC F. M. Sherrod	MG I. R. Cordell
CPC J. J. Reldy	MG W. L. Frey
CMG T. G. Laitach	MG E. P. Lamusaga
CPC C. T. Gates	MG J. H. Lewis
QMC J. L. McCormack	MG B. E. Orvis
PC W. E. Mitchell	MG E. Bealer
PC R. H. McKay	MG W. L. Wellman
QMC J. W. Schurr	MG M. J. Costa
MG J. D. Gay	MG W. F. A. Trax
MG F. M. McCormack	MG W. R. Giles
MG A. L. Smith	MG W. F. Watson
MG J. H. Wilbanks	MG A. H. Lilly
QMC J. D. Connolly	MG G. T. Perschau
QMC L. E. Matthews	MG P. R. Paquin
QMC R. C. Collins	MG J. F. Russell
QMC W. H. Imus	MG R. L. Dickey
QMC C. L. See	MG R. Martin
QMC R. P. Warner	MG W. A. Rolfe
QMC R. L. Green	MG C. H. Yount
QMC H. G. Bozarth	MG J. J. Gillette
QMC G. H. Corcoran	MG J. F. Fogerty
QMC C. B. Hirsch	MG A. A. Case
QMC F. J. Widman	MG O. B. Dawdy
QMC N. J. Barger	MG F. G. Paul
PC S. F. B. Wood	MG C. J. Paszkiewicz
PC H. H. Dunlap	MG C. S. Barker, Jr.
PC V. R. Fitzgerald	MG W. T. Taylor
PC W. Sandusky	MG R. Colsky
PC D. W. Swanson	MG G. B. McManus
PC C. A. Fairbairn	MG A. P. Wingo
PC J. H. Mader	MG C. C. Jenkins
PC C. S. Wick	MG T. W. Hyland
QMC C. W. Byers	MG E. M. Gorman
PC W. Oberhoff	MG R. E. Wall
QMC G. L. Rea	MG E. P. Frazer
QMC F. J. Leskovitz	MG R. A. McKeown
QMC L. D. Cox	MG T. Swift
PC H. L. Knopes	MG J. A. Pawloski
PC N. P. Lengyel	MG H. D. Hudson
QMC J. R. Gray	MG T. O. Lowery
PC J. Hayden	MG W. R. Hooper
PC D. D. Raynor	MG C. Raines
PC F. T. P. Michaelis	MG D. E. Cruikshank
MG L. A. O. Nelson	MG G. J. Nowack
MG W. D. Haigler	MG R. E. Nall
MG L. A. Duensing	MG W. H. Kapanke
MG C. A. Price	MG G. O. Selder
QMC J. B. King	MG F. L. White
QMC W. R. Yingling	MG N. E. Carbaugh
QMC G. E. Nichol	MG J. A. Inglish
QMC P. W. Robbins	MG C. D. Snyder
QMC J. L. Massey	MG R. Thompson, Jr.
QMC F. Turner	MG E. R. Beckley
PC G. Jones	MG J. J. Stothers
PC W. O. Adams	MG W. R. Sonnenberg
PC J. T. Henry	MG W. G. Reeves
PC J. F. Pezdark	MG G. G. Oakes
MG P. H. Mikkelsen	MG J. M. Rogers
MG J. B. Wrenn	MG A. B. Reiman
MG P. J. Preston	MG A. L. Jensen
QMC A. Good	MG F. J. Murphy
QMC N. E. Baxley	MG J. P. Evans
QMC V. McKean	MG G. A. Thompson
QMC R. Barefoot	MG F. J. Martin
QMC O. W. Cargile	MG M. J. Hogan
QMC B. A. Green	MG C. T. Lamb
QMC J. Smolinski	MG H. W. Tennant
QMC J. J. McCullough	MG E. C. Hennessey
MG O. C. Adams	MG H. O. Danmeyer
MG W. C. Blackford	MG M. C. Peterson
MG W. W. Pardee	MG A. G. Bryan

MG J. P. Grando	QMC V. A. McNeill
MG J. F. Smith	QMC G. F. Turner
MG A. J. Noonan	QMC S. M. Diaz
MG A. Skowronek	QMC R. H. Jenkins
MG J. C. Duncan	QMC A. C. Davison, Jr.
MG S. L. Stocum	QMC P. W. Sullivan
MG M. T. Harbrook	QMC W. H. Eastham
MG J. C. Schwalke	QMC K. F. Curtis
MG J. S. Durant	PC P. J. Huckels, Jr.
MG B. Lidyar	PC W. A. Stelmer
MG G. T. Philpott	PC S. J. Hines
MG P. W. Pottgether	PC J. T. Lawrence, Jr.
MG D. Russell	PC C. E. Yale
MG B. M. Bunn	PC R. F. Gotko
MG M. B. Rogers	MG R. L. Gray
MG W. A. Searlight	MG R. J. Britten
MG R. P. Brezinski	MG W. G. Leeman
MG C. G. Lall	MG J. M. Wray
MG P. W. Stark	MG R. G. Straine
MG P. H. Thompson	MG J. S. Court
MG C. S. Cummings	MG R. H. Crawford
MG M. G. Hereford	MG L. Baldwin
MG T. R. Cathey	MG M. O. Lindquist
MG T. E. Barrier	MG W. E. Reeves
MG H. W. Gagner	MG C. T. Carraway
MG J. F. Ricard	MG L. E. Coburn
MG L. F. Barker	MG A. E. Helmick
MG E. M. Krieger	MG G. L. Williams
MG H. C. Frazer	MG T. P. Mizelle
MG R. J. Nourse	MG H. S. Gibson
MG R. B. Coleman	MG G. J. Hanft
MG R. B. Harper	MG E. L. Parke
MG Q. L. Strickland	QMC H. O. Rasmussen
MG E. P. Fatikner	QMC F. M. Hanrahan
MG J. S. Ammons	QMC E. B. Hardy
MG O. T. Miller	QMC H. H. Parker
MG R. Vernon	QMC A. J. Eden
MG R. S. Kelley	QMC F. L. Churchville
MG T. E. Stirewalt	
MG M. C. Pulliam	
MG E. J. Heger	QMC G. E. Allison
MG W. W. Gill	MG E. W. Garvin
MG R. J. Loesch	MG J. L. Schwab
MG I. N. Hayes	MG M. C. Knott
MG W. W. Alford	MG G. W. Childers
MG M. J. Sisul	MG J. R. Blackett
MG A. H. Keith	MG J. L. Neel
MG H. J. Thomas	MG J. J. Vlach
MG D. K. Emery	MG W. B. Hangar
MG R. O. Delahunt	MG S. K. Pawloski
MG G. J. Geiser	CMG-R. F. E. Wallace
MG F. K. Garceau	CQMC J. Lippert
MG E. Anderson	CQMC J. C. Brochek
MG R. A. D. Bell	CQMC F. B. Crugar
MG P. S. Short	CPC H. G. Vaughn
MG L. A. Huddle	MG L. E. Treadwell, Jr.
MG B. Sutts	
MG F. E. Jordan	PC T. Edwards
MG J. M. Peterson	MG F. M. Richard
MG L. M. Swindler	QMC J. A. Hanschmann
MG I. H. Helrod	MG M. J. Maher
MG T. D. Hunt	QMC A. N. Bailey
QMC M. E. Miller	QMC I. H. Schermerhorn
QMC H. W. Wandt	MG F. Bove
QMC A. A. Hey	MG R. L. Luckel
QMC C. D. Clayton	QMC C. H. Wishart
QMC L. Greenberg	QMC A. J. Davidson
QMC J. F. Murphy	QMC J. G. Neff
QMC A. F. Titus	MG F. E. Sparling
QMC H. J. Gravelle	MG S. W. Robinson
QMC P. J. Wilgus	MG H. A. Koegler
QMC M. W. Texler	MG A. E. Lane
QMC K. P. Styler	MG J. F. Labonte
QMC J. F. Pearce	MG L. N. Mouser
QMC R. B. McLane	QMC R. H. Stone
QMC R. E. Coddington	MG L. J. Wilson
QMC E. D. Davey	MG C. E. Bump
QMC E. F. Taylor	MG J. E. Hunt
QMC N. M. Grieco	MG D. E. Linn
QMC W. A. McArthur	MG W. J. Young
QMC R. T. Mullins	MG K. J. Fagan
QMC T. Stepanuk	MG W. H. Chamberlain, Jr.
QMC R. M. Stutts	QMC G. R. Dalglish
QMC J. N. Gaut	MG J. I. Hockman
QMC E. H. Arndt	MG C. G. Lavery
QMC R. Hill	MG J. I. Scheffel
QMC F. L. Martin	MG R. C. White
QMC H. L. Bailey	MG D. A. Lloyd
QMC C. E. Gardner	
QMC W. P. Gorsuch	
QMC R. G. Henricks	
QMC W. R. Hopkins	

Designation of Dependents

The Senate Military Affairs Committee this week reported the bill, S. 2498, which provides that if any officer or en-

listed man of the Regular Army dies after the person he has designated as his beneficiary for the six months' death gratuity pay dies and before he has designated a new beneficiary the gratuity shall be paid to the nearest surviving dependent in the following order—widow, child or children in equal shares, mother, father.

Air Gunnery Schools

(Continued from First Page)

ing, the student receives an opportunity to display his skill with a shotgun while in motion. He sits on a truck moving about 25 miles an hour and fires at clay pigeons sprung from traps lining the roadway along which the truck moves.

Meanwhile, the student has spent several hours acquainting himself with the intricacies of power turrets—the same as those used to control deadly fire from bombers in combat.

At this stage of his training, the student is ready to begin firing heavier machine guns at both fixed and moving targets. He fires .22, .30 and .50 caliber guns in turn. One of the principal moving targets is attached to a small railroad motor car which whirls around a large triangular track at more than 45 miles an hour, with a near range of 200 yards and a far track range of 400 yards. Bullets are tipped with various colors of paint so that several students can fire simultaneously at the same target and still have their scores accurately recorded. Some of this firing is done from power-operated turrets.

The student fires from the air for the first time during the final two weeks of training. He fires from a plane at a sleeve or panel target towed by another plane. In addition, he practices firing from a r to ground and from ground to air. Finally, he shoots with a camera gun at attacking planes, twisting and diving about his ship.

Following graduation, gunners are assigned to operational training units where they are welded into teams with other members of the Air Combat crew.

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WANTED

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FINANCE

Financial Digest

Simultaneously with the announcement of the 8 to 4 decision of the War Labor Board directing "Little Steel" companies to raise the wages of 157,000 employees by 44c a day, there emanated from Administration sources the report that the President would ask Congress in the near future for statutory wage and salary control, and authority to grant subsidies to business. The purpose of these proposals is to maintain the price ceiling against the increased threat of inflation.

It will be recalled that on 27 April the President set forth in a message to Congress a 7-point program intended to hold down the cost of living. None of the points in that program has been achieved. As a result, Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, testified before the Senate Appropriations Committee that the price control program "is in danger of breaking down." Only recently at a Press conference, the President, commenting upon the CIO demand for a dollar a day increase for the "Little Steel" workers, observed that any general wage increase in the Steel Industry would conflict with his anti-inflation program because it would be a factor to an increase in the cost of living.

It is contended by the Administration that the CIO really has failed to achieve its purpose substantially to increase pay. But except for the reduction of the wage demand, it won from the Labor Board such important concessions as a union security provision in the contract, the check-off of union dues and assessments, and a guaranteed minimum wage of 72.5 cents an hour paid daily, rather than an hourly wage averaged over a pay period of one or two weeks.

There is fear that as a result of the Board's decision, there will be a general demand throughout the country for substantial wage increases. This would lead to a rise in living costs, if the demand were granted. One of the points in the President's anti-inflation program was heavier taxation than the House Ways and Means Committee was willing to grant. The bill reported by the committee and now under discussion in the House will raise an estimated \$6.144 billions, which is approximately \$2 billions less than the Treasury sought. This bill would dip deeply into the pocket books of more than 30 million taxpayers, and exact unprecedented war levies from corporations. The minority of the Committee reported that the taxes on small corporations are "ruinous," and undoubtedly a good many companies—and not all of them small—will find it necessary to cut or to discontinue dividends. Moreover, the high normal and surtaxes will fall heavily upon small investors dependent on dividends. It is pointed out that the deficit next June will amount to \$56 billions. The pending tax bill would lop about \$4 billions from that deficit. It is clear that the balance of \$52 billions cannot be raised from the savings of the people with the Treasury unsuccessfully seeking to raise monthly sales of War Bonds to \$1 billion under its voluntary plan. It is likely in the Senate that at least two proposals will be considered to reduce the amount of necessary inflationary borrowing resulting from sales or bonds on credit to commercial banks. These proposals involve compulsory savings, and a general sales tax. The President is opposed to the general sales tax, but undoubtedly is leaning toward compulsory savings.

The Senate has granted \$125 millions to the Office of Price Administration, which is \$50 million more than the House allowed. Eliminated from the bill by the Senate was the right of OPA to continue regulation of process farm products, and confirmation by the Senate of appointments of higher paid employees on the Henderson staff. Contained in the bill was the flat prohibition on use of any OPA funds for subsidy payments to industries caught between price ceilings and increased costs.

The Defense Supplies Corporation will

absorb the added transportation cost of gasoline so as to remove the 2½ percent increase in the gasoline price in the East. By such subsidy, gasoline dealers will be able to survive.

Encouraging statements have come from Secretary of Commerce Jones, and other Administration officials, that there will be available rubber for automobile tires, but only if present tires are given scrupulous care and pleasure driving eliminated. However, the Administration is supporting the bill introduced by Senator Reynolds giving the President the power to purchase automobiles from their owners.

The President has won his fight with the House in connection with his request to sell Government-owned grain below parity for live-stock feeding. As this feed is needed to expand our meat and dairy production, the President regards his victory as a valuable contribution to the war effort.

Obituaries

(Continued from Page 1308)

died at Puget Sound Hospital, Puyallup, Wash., on 13 July, after an extended illness.

Of New England birth, she was a descendant of Brig. Gen. Jedediah Huntington, Continental Army, War of Independence.

She is survived by her son, Col. J. Huntington Hills, USA, and by two granddaughters: Mrs. Elizabeth Mae Culhane, wife of Lt. R. J. Culhane, USA, and Miss Vera Huntington Hills.

Services will be held at Fort Myer Chapel at three o'clock, Saturday afternoon, 18 July, followed by interment in Arlington National Cemetery.

Lt. Col. John S. Taylor, 44, formerly with the 8th Division at Fort Jackson, S. C., met accidental death in service overseas.

His widow, Mrs. Della N. Taylor, lives at 4203 Trenholm Road in Columbia, S. C. She is a native of Washington, D. C., the daughter of Frank K. Nebeker, former assistant attorney general, who is now visiting Mrs. Taylor.

Lt. Col. Taylor is also survived by one son, 16-months-old James Carter Taylor; his mother, Mrs. John S. Taylor of Richmond; four brothers and one sister.

A native of Richmond and a Virginia Tech BS graduate in chemical engineering, he entered the army as a second lieutenant 15 June 1924. Since that time he had served at Camp Eustis, Va., Fort Washington, Md., Hawaii, Fort Thomas, Ky., Fort McKinley, P. I. and one year with the 8th Division at Fort Jackson.

His death was not due to enemy action.

Funeral services for Chaplain A. A. Pruden, who died 9 July 1942, at Fort Monroe, Va., were conducted at Arlington 13 July by Ch. Harry Lee Virden and Ch. John C. Linsley.

Chaplain Pruden was Director of the first Chaplains' School activated at Fort Monroe, Va. until December 1918. He was a Veteran of the Spanish American and World Wars and the Philippine Insurrection, and retired in 1922.

Medical Administrative Corps

Legislation authorizing promotion of officers of the Army's Medical Administrative Corps to ranks as high as colonel reached the White House this week, after the House voted to accept to clarifying amendment added by the Senate which will insure that all officers of the M.A.C. temporarily promoted since 9 Sept. 1940 will receive pay of grade.

The bill, H. R. 7242, was introduced at the request of the War Department after the Comptroller General ruled that the National Defense Act prohibited the paying of any Medical Administrative Corps officer in rank higher than captain, even if temporarily promoted to higher grade.

As amended by the Congress, the bill makes valid appointments already made before the Comptroller rendered his decision, and guarantees back pay for the officers so promoted.

MERCHANT MARINE

Merchant Marine

President Roosevelt, by executive order, has transferred all functions for the training of Merchant Marine personnel from the Coast Guard to the War Shipping Administration.

This move, which had the strong support of maritime union factions, will affect approximately 1,200 officers and men of the Coast Guard engaged in the merchant marine training program. The executive order specifically provides that no regular Coast Guard personnel may be transferred, while transfer of Reserves may be effected only with consent of the individual.

The War Shipping Administration, under Rear Adm. Emory S. Land, USN-Ret., has held that since it is charged with the problem of manning merchant vessels, it should likewise have supervision of the seamen's training program.

The provisions of the executive order are as follows:

"1. The functions transferred to the Commandant of the United States Coast Guard by Section 5 of Executive Order No. 9063 are transferred to the Administrator of War Shipping Administration.

"2. All records, property (including office equipment, floating equipment, and real property), and personnel of the United States Coast Guard as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall determine to have been used primarily in the administration of the functions transferred by this order shall be transferred to the Administrator of the War Shipping Administration for use in the administration of such functions: Provided, That no officers or men of the regular Coast Guard shall be so transferred and Provided, further, that no officers or men of the Coast Guard Reserve now on active duty shall be so transferred without their consent.

"3. So much of the unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, or other funds available or to be made available for the use of the United States Coast Guard in the exercise of the functions transferred by this order as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget with the approval of the President shall determine, shall be transferred to the Administrator of the War Shipping Administration for use in connection with the exercise of the functions so transferred. In determining the amount to be transferred the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may include an amount to provide for the liquidation of obligations incurred against such appropriations, allocations, or other funds prior to the transfer: Provided, That the use of the unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, or other funds transferred by this order shall be restricted to the purposes for which such monies were appropriated."

Meanwhile, Admiral Land this week announced creation of a Division of Training in War Shipping Administration under the supervision of Capt. Edward Macauley, Deputy Administrator in charge of Merchant Marine Personnel. Mr. Tefair Knight, former Director of the Division of Training of the Maritime Commission, has been appointed as director and Comdr. Richard M. McNulty, USNR, has been appointed assistant director, to serve also as supervisor of cadet training.

Commander McNulty will have supervision over the Merchant Marine Cadet Corps, Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, L. I., N. Y.; and the Merchant Marine Cadet Basic Schools at New Orleans and San Francisco. The Cadet system also operates the training ships Bay State, Nenemoosha, Felix Riesenber, Sea Love and North Star.

Capt. Giles Stedman, USNR, former captain of the SS America, now the USS West Point, is commandant of cadets at the Merchant Marine Academy; while Capt. J. H. Tomb, is superintendent.

Capt. Thomas Blau, USNR, will head the Maritime Service, and will be assisted by Lt. Comdr. H. H. Dreany, USNR.

Merchant Marine Council

Maritime union representatives stressed at a meeting of the Merchant Marine Council this week at Coast Guard Headquarters, the need for additional life-saving equipment aboard vessels and the further need for more ship drills. They took cognizance of the difficulty in obtaining certain life-saving equipment because of priorities and scarcity of materials.

Warrant Officers Chosen

The War Department has announced the temporary appointment of the following:

CHIEF WARRANT OFFICERS

Warrant Officer (Jg)	M. Sgt. Jewel A. Holt
Frank J. Boker	M. Sgt. Louis F. Bell
The following Warrant Officers (Jg):	
F. C. Brockhausen	Ervin S. Jones
Earl N. Cummins	Fred Kromm
Benj. Harrison	Kurt E. Linden
John E. Sutherland	Ralph A. Snyder
Lawrence L. Gentry	Wayne E. Tyree
John W. Hopkins	Geo. M. Zimmerman

WARRANT OFFICERS (JG)

M. Sgt. M. W. Rogers	Tech. Sgt. Charles W. Stratton
Tech. Sgt. Leroy M. Nordbloom	Sgt. Arthur H. Sagar

M. Sgt. J. B. Butler	St. Sgt. A. S. Donnelly
M. Sgt. M. R. Narvey	St. Sgt. R. L. Hughes
M. Sgt. E. R. Davis	St. Sgt. H. C. Mahmann
1st Sgt. J. H. Brownlee	St. Sgt. Henry R. Patton
1st Sgt. H. L. Smith	St. Sgt. R. F. Warren
Tech. Sgt. M. G. Larson	Tech. 3d Gr. K. W. Bromel
Tech. Sgt. J. W. McBe	Tech. 3d Gr. E. K. Gellan
Tech. Sgt. P. G. McWhorter	Tech. 3d Gr. J. A. Nelson
Tech. Sgt. E. F. Chilton	Tech. 4th Gr. Walter S. Bruton
Tech. Sgt. M. B. Waters	Norman T. Bogkja

Status of Promotion

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) Since 9 July 1942

Last promotion to the grade of Colonel: Frank J. Riley, QMC, No. 82. Vacancies: None. Last nomination to the grade of Colonel: Willis J. Tack, Inf., No. 249. Senior Lt. Col.: Edward L. N. Glass, Cav., No. 242. Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.: Thomas H. Nixon, Ord. D., No. 338. Last promotion to the grade of Major: Harold V. Roberts, Inf., No. 211. Last promotion to the grade of Captain: Harold R. Everman, Inf., No. 232. Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.: Marvin L. McNickle, AC, No. 488.

Non-Promotion List

Lt. Col. Mott Ramsey, Veterinary Corps (temporary Colonel A. U. S.) promoted to Colonel, Veterinary Corps.
Maj. Hubert M. Nicholson, Medical Corps (temporary Lt. Colonel A. U. S.) promoted to Lt. Colonel, Medical Corps.
1st Lt. George S. Boyer, Medical Corps (temporary Major A. U. S.) promoted to Captain, Medical Corps.
1st Lt. James F. Reilly, Medical Corps, promoted to Captain, Medical Corps.
2nd Lt. Leonard P. Zagelow, Medical Administrative Corps, (temporary Captain A. U. S.) promoted to 1st Lt., Medical Administrative Corps.

Warrant Officers

115 on the eligible list to be Warrant Officers. Appointments have been made through George Zane.
0 on the eligible list to be Band Leader (White). Appointments have been made through John M. Baldelli.
0 on the eligible list to be Band Leader (Colored). Appointments have been made through Harry H. Hollowell.
0 Warrant Officers discharged for the purpose of accepting active duty.

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New Taxes

(Continued from First Page)

before computing tax deducted from their gross income \$300 if married and \$250 if single.

The following example of tax computation will illustrate:

(Officer, married, one child, receiving pay of \$5,000 a year.)

Gross income \$5,000.00

Gross military deduction* 300.00

Gross military income \$4,700.00

Deductions, various (say \$400) 400.00

Net taxable income \$4,300.00

Personal exemption, married 1,200.00

\$3,100.00

Deduction for child 400.00

Surplus net income \$2,700.00

Surplus \$2,000 @ 13% \$260.00

700 @ 16% 112.00 372.00

Surplus net income \$2,700.00

Earned income credit 10% of \$4,300 430.00

Normal tax net income \$2,270.00

Normal tax 6% 136.20

Total tax \$372 + \$136.20 \$508.20

General Provisions

Effective date of new income taxes:

With taxable years beginning after 31 Dec. 1941.

Normal income tax: Increased from 4 per cent.

Surplus: General increases.

Optional (simplified) return: Adopted year; retained; usable by service-

New Tax Rates

Normal tax: Increased from 4 per cent to 6 per cent.

Surplus: Increased as follows:

Present Proposed

\$2,000 6% 13%

\$2,000 9 16

\$2,000 13 20

\$2,000 17 24

\$2,000 21 28

In other words, a taxpayer having a

net income of \$7,000 would pay

on the first \$2,000, or \$260; 16% on

the second \$2,000, or \$320; 20% on

the third \$2,000, or \$400; and 24% on the last

\$2,000, or \$480, a total surplus tax of \$1,240.

Table of Taxes

Income figure is that arrived at by de-

duction of the special service deduction

(\$500 for married personnel; \$250 for

single personnel) and other deductions:

Single Single Married Married

No dep. 1 dep. No dep. 2 depts.

\$500 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00

\$600 15.40 do do do do

\$700 33.80 do do do do

\$800 52.20 do do do do

\$900 70.60 do do do do

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bor, has been employed by Frederick R. Harris, Inc., a New York designing and consulting firm. The executive secretary for Rear Admiral Harris, USN-Ret., said that Admiral Kimmel was "employed on some special work which the Navy insists must be kept secret."

Background of War

("The Background of Our War," Farrar & Rinehart, Inc., New York and Toronto, 279 pages, \$2.00.)

THE American public, trying desperately to follow and to understand the fast-changing and dramatic global war, is allotting too little time to a consideration of what has gone before, as all attention is focused on the action of the moment. News headlines are followed closely from day to day, even from hour to hour, but there is little thought to reconsider these headlines one month, one year later. Then, there will be other "fresh" news.

This is unfortunate, and as a result the layman has not yet grasped the totality of the war. He sees it only in fragments; therefore he does not understand it well.

The War Department, realizing that those who are doing the actual fighting have an inherent right to understand what they are fighting for, has prepared a series of orientation lectures which are delivered to our men in khaki. These lectures trace the war even as it developed from the signing of the Versailles Peace Treaty. They explain the fighting in China, and analyze important war epochs since that first day of September, 1939, when Hitler decided that he was ready to take Poland with 90 infantry divisions and eight armored divisions.

The Background of Our War is written from these lectures delivered to men in our Army. To those who would welcome the opportunity to bring the war into clear focus, to those who would understand how each episode is inevitably woven into those which follow this book comes as an important answer.

Beginning with a discussion of "two worlds in conflict, only one of which can survive," The Background of Our War then successively analyzes the Campaign in Poland, Scandinavian Campaign, Fall of France, Battle of Britain, Battle of the Atlantic, Mediterranean Theatre of War, War in the Balkans, Battle of Russia, Path to World War in the Far East, Battle of China, Latin America Facing a World at War, National Defense, and then inevitably—America at War.

He is told how the German victories were executed; how the British beat off the air attacks in the summer of 1940; how the war in the Balkans was fought; and after many other strategical discussions how lastly the Japanese launched their fated attack against us.

Yet, these episodes are not detached one from the other. There is interlarded into each a sense of the totality of the war. The reader is made to understand this, and is thereby able to appreciate better the war trends of the moment.

Thus, The Background of Our War, compiled from material presented to our Army, comes as a book to be read by all whose understanding of the war would be enhanced by a coherent discussion of what has gone before—who would know the "why" of present events and not just the "what."

(Contributors to The Background of Our War are Col. Herman Beukema, USMA; Lt. Col. G. A. Lincoln, CE, Lt. Col. Paul W. Thompson, CE; Capt. I. W. Porter, Inf.; Lt. Charles B. Borden, Cav.; Lt. Donald C. Thompson, Inf.; Prof. J. Anton De Haas; Mr. J. Stewart Richardson; and Mrs. Genevieve F. Herrick.)

Farrar & Rinehart, publishers of the book, have announced that all royalties from the sale of The Background of Our War will be turned over to the Army Emergency Relief.

Navy Captain Promoted

Capt. Ralph F. Wood, USN, was nominated to the Senate this week for temporary promotion to rear admiral.

New Army Medals

Legislation, S. 2404, creating two new decorations for the Army and authorizing members of the armed forces to ac-

cept decorations tendered by allied and other friendly nations reached the White House this week, following agreement by the House and Senate to a compromise version of the bill.

Assigned to Operations Division

The War Department announces that Brig. Generals John E. Hull and Albert C. Wedemeyer have been named assistants to Maj. General Thomas T. Handy, the Chief of Operations, War Department. They are on duty with the War Department General Staff, Washington, D. C.

Millions To Navy Relief

A check for \$5,000,000 was handed Rear Adm. J. O. Richardson, USN, secretary-treasurer of the Navy Relief Society on 10 July 1942 by Chairman Clarence Dillion of the National Citizens Committee with the promise that it will be augmented by one of \$3,000,000 representing funds gathered by his committee in excess of what it expected. In accepting the gift, Admiral Richardson stated: "This most generous response of the American people to the needs of the Navy Relief Society will be a great encouragement to our men at home, abroad and on the seas. The size of the fund should assure that the society will be able to fulfill its purpose of providing for the emergency needs of the officers and men of the Navy, the Marine Corps, the Coast Guard and their dependents. The great number of contributions, as well as the large aggregate amount, is a magnificent tribute to our Navy and it is greatly appreciated by all hands."

Most of the collections came from small contributors by average citizens, said Chairman Dillion, adding: "To have been a part of this endeavor has been a great pleasure and satisfaction to all of us who have had the privilege of serving on any of the committees."

The following 75 contributors gave \$25,000 or more:

General Motors Corporation and United States Steel Corporation (and subsidiaries), \$100,000 each; Bethlehem Steel Corporation, \$72,500; American Telephone & Telegraph Company and Subsidiaries, \$70,000; Clendenin Ryan, Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Curtiss Wright Corporation, General Electric Company, Metropolitan Jockey Club and Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, \$50,000 each; DuPont de Nemours & Company, \$47,500; Todd Shipyards Corporation and/or subsidiaries and Affiliates, \$41,935; Empire City Racing Association, \$40,648; Queens County Jockey Club, \$40,000; Westchester Racing Association, \$38,930.93; Miss Katherine Cornell — "Candida (American Theater Wing)", \$36,817.59; Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, \$30,000; Bendix Aviation Corporation, Mrs. Matthew Wilks, Electric Boat Corporation, Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Company, Republic Steel Corporation, Socony Vacuum Oil Co., Inc., Texas Company, United Aircraft Corporation and Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, \$25,000 each.

Calendar of Legislation

ACTION ON LEGISLATION

H. J. Res. 318. Exempting admissions to camp, etc., theaters from tax. Passed by Senate, amended.

H. R. 7159. Additional auxiliaries for Navy. Signed by President.

H. R. 7184. Authorizing 1,900,000 additional tons of combatant ships for Navy. Signed by President.

H. R. 6981. Granting advanced rank to seven retired Army generals. Signed by President.

S. 2404. Army medals created. Sent to President.

H. R. 2794. Military, Naval Academy appointments. Passed by House.

S. 2543. Amending National Service Life Insurance Act. Signed by President.

S. 2498. Clarifying payment of death gratuity in Regular Army. Reported by Sen. Military Committee.

S. 2645. Amending Article of War 50½. Reported by Sen. Military Committee. (Similar bill, H. R. 7389, introduced by Rep. May, of Ky.)

Hits Baltimore Conditions

Maj. Gen. Milton A. Reckord, commanding general Third Corps Area, this week stated that the Army was prepared to take effective measures to curb vice in and about Baltimore, Md. He urged that civilian officials launch a "clean-up," thus removing the necessity for Army interference. While Baltimore officials said that General Reckord was misinformed as to the extent of vice conditions, the

Army officer remained firm in stating that he had the authority to station troops in questionable districts.

Battle of Midway

It was the close cooperation of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps fliers working with the Naval units in patrolling the far-flung Pacific that detected the approach of the Japanese fleet, kept it under surveillance while it was coming into range, and then united to deal it annihilating blows, states a Navy Department announcement released this week concurrently with its communique No. 97.

One of the many sad happenings was that 30 officers and men left in 15 Navy planes of "Torpedo Squadron No. 8." Of these, only one—Ensign Gay, who was shot down and hid in a rubber boat at night while he watched the battle—only one returned. Those "missing in action" from this squadron are:

Lt. Comdr. John Charles Waldron, USN, Ft. Pierre, S. D.

Lt. James Charles Owens, USNR, 1446 Belmont Drive, Los Angeles, Calif.

Lt. Raymond Austin Moore, USNR, 2017 Greenwood Ave., Richmond, Va.

Lt. (jg) George Marvin Campbell, USN, 3116-00 Suncrest Dr., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. (jg) Jeff Davis Woodson, USN, 427 C. S., Shirley Place, Beverly Hills, Calif.

Ens. William W. Abercrombie, USNR, 7300 Mercer, Kansas City, Mo.

Ens. Albert M. Moore, USNR, 440 Union Street, Bluefield, W. Va.

Ens. William W. Creamer, USNR, Route No. 2, Box 545, Riverside, Calif.

Ens. John Porter Gray, USNR, 203 Bererly Apartments, Columbia, Mo.

Ens. Harold J. Ellison, USNR, 3191 Bailey Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

Ens. Henry B. Kenyon, Jr., USNR, 115 Overlook St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Ens. William Robinson Evans, USNR, 5019 N. Meridian St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Ens. Grant W. Teats, USNR, Sheridan, Ore.

Robert B. Miles, AP 1c, 3427 Felton St., San Diego, Calif.

Bened P. Phelps, ARM 2c, Route No. 2, Lovington, Ill.

William F. Sawhill, ARM 3c, 400 W. Fourth St., Mansfield, O.

Amelio Maffei, ARM 1c, 2207 Olivet Road, Santa Rosa, Calif.

Tom H. Pettry, ARM 1c, Beaver, W. Va.

Horace F. Dobbs, CRM (P.A.), 942 Beach, San Diego, Calif.

Otway D. Crensy, Jr., ARM 2c, 114 Bowman St., Vinton, Va.

Francis Samuel Polston, Seaman 2c, General Delivery, Nashville, Mo.

Max A. Calkins, ARM 3c, 417 S. 11th St., Wymore, Neb.

Darwin L. Clark, ARM, 2c, Rodney, Ia.

Ross H. Bigg, Jr., ARM 2c, Warrior, Ala.

Hollis Martin, ARM 2c, 1116 Eighth St., Bremerton, Wash.

Robert Kingsley Huntington, ARM 3c, 1118 Donaldson Ct., South Pasadena, Calif.

Ronald J. Fisher, ARM 2c, 205 Exposition Avenue, Denver, Colo.

Aswell Lovelace Pleon, Seaman 2c, 1515 Boren Ave., Seattle, Wash.

George A. Field, ARM 3c, 112 Jewett Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Women Physicians

While the Army definitely needs doctors (officially almost 20,000 by the end of the year), Secretary Stimson said this week that the War Department does not contemplate appointing women physicians in the Medical Corps or Medical Corps Reserve.

He did disclose, however, that two women physicians will be engaged as contract surgeons to care for WAAC personnel, and he added it is expected that women doctors will be serving with the WAAC at the ratio of five doctors to every thousand enrollees. He said these physicians may be later commissioned in the WAAC.

WAAC

Speaking at the opening exercises of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps at the Ft. Des Moines (Ia.) Officers Candidates School next Monday, 20 July 1942, Director Oveta Culp Hobby will welcome 440 recruit officers into this training period.

It is the plan of Director Hobby to spend about one week at the school until things are in good running order. Then she will return to her headquarters in Washington, D. C. Thereafter, only occasional visits to Des Moines are planned, inasmuch as the Army will be in charge of the curriculum and experienced women have been chosen to handle much of the detail work.

DEANNE FUREAU, member of the Motor Transport Corps of "The American Women's Voluntary Services," a nation-wide organization doing a grand job on the home front. Patriotic American groups deliver millions of better-tasting Chesterfields to men in the Service.

They Deliver More Pleasure

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MILDER, COOLER, BETTER-TASTING

In war time, more than ever, a satisfying smoke is a comfort and a pleasure. It means a lot to men in the Service and to men and women everywhere. Because of its *Right Combination* of the world's best cigarette tobaccos Chesterfield leads all others in giving smokers more pleasure. It is definitely *Milder*, far *Cooler-Smoking* and lots *Better-Tasting*. Whatever you are doing for Uncle Sam, Chesterfields will help to make your job more pleasant. They never fail to *SATISFY*.

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